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FACTORY. KAUFMANN STREET.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1894.

CHUCKLING OVER I.T.

VOL. XXVI.

Senators Are Glad on the Sly That HornLlower Was Rejected.

MR. GRAY IS NEXT ON THE LIST His Appointment May Brin R Mr.

Bayard Back to the Sens te.

ALAND TALKS ON THE BON & ISSUE

Judge Crisp Is Booked for a Sp eech at the Close of the Tariff Debate-Beckwith's Name Held B a ck.

Washington, January 16.- (Special.)-The

action on the Hornblower nor ninution is acepted on all hands as a seve re blow at the administration. The gener al interpretation of the action of the deme , crats who voted aginst the confirmation, is, more than anything else, that they wer a inspired by a desire to discipline Mr. Clev sland, and it is believed that in having control it loose in this way completely, most of them will avail themselves of every oppor tunity to antagonize him. The same spl: it, it is believed, will operate in the senate when the Hawalian matter comes up. So me of the senators who have not taken a p osition against the administration, but who have felt all along that Mr. Cleveland did nont show them suitble consideration, are re joi bed over this ac tion, and are waiting in an ticipation of Mr. Cleveland's showing to wi rds them more consideration than here to fore, in view of the supposed necessity of making friends. In the event that Senat or Gray is nominated for justice of the stup teme court by the president, gossip here is to the effect that would mean the refire nent of Mr. Bayard from the British eml assy, and his return to the senate. It s eems to be quite probable that the president will nominate

Senator Gray fer this v acancy on the supreme bench. The nomination of 14: Brock Beckwith was not sent to the ser late today. It was held up by the preside ant on account of number of telegrams received here from Savannah urging othe r candidates. It is not probable, however, that anything will happen to prevent the appointment of Mr. Reckwith. It may be delayed a day or two, but there seems to be no serious

Colonel Mark Hard in is a candidate for a position under the public printer. He has been endorsed by both senators and every member of the Georgia delegation Colonel Livingston al pointed Mrs. M. J. Hampton, of Atlantes, to a position in the patent office toda . Colonel Livingston and telegraphed to , Atlanta, tendering it to Mr. W. T. Hol brook;

Ben Russell Is a Good Member. Colonel Ben Ruf sell has announced that he will make a tariff speech during the present debate. ! He will probably get in some time during; next week and will make

Ben Russell by his attention to his duties, his personal mag netism and his ability has made himself w onderfully popular among There is no more popular new member of c ongress. He is in the house mains until ad journment. He pays strict attention to the debates and is always well posted on w. nr. is going on. Having been a newspaper : nan, he is quick to understand the me ar ing of every legislative move and to know how to act. His speech or the federal el ection bill was a good one, though it twee his first, and he was some what ner ous. On the tariff he will un-

doubtedly may be a good impression. Speaker Crisp's Birthday Speech. Chairman Wilson, of the ways and means committee, called upon Speaker Crisp this morning and I added his voice to the number which have been made of the speaker th at he should be heard in the

tariff debal e. Speaker Crisp has decided to deliver a topeech on the closing day of the debate, w hich will be Monday, January will follow Tom Reed. This it coming when Mr. Wilson called upon the speaker Judge Gustin, of Macon, happene to be in the room. Judge Gustin and Spe alter Crisp used to practice law to-They are exectly the same age. having been born on the same day. When

the spe aker told Mr. Wilson that he would

spoke up and said: "What day is that?" "Mor day, the 29th," responded the speaker Wh y, that's your birthday," said Judge , "and I hope you will deliver as great a speech on that day as the speech you delivered on your birthday two years ago. You remember the occasion. It was when a you first appealed from Reed's decision in counting a quorum. I think that the greatest speech you ever made, even a greater one."

J udge Crisp will be forty-nine years of ag e on the day he delivers his tariff speech.

Simply Consuming Time. The tariff debate in the house today was ot so exciting as that of yesterday. The big guns did not enter the fight. However, there was quite an interesting discussion over the woolen schedule and at times the debate under the five-minute rule grew quite lively. There was nothing, however, sensational, nor were there any great speeches

Bound to Please Wall Street.

The announcement in Secretary Carlisle's letter to Senator Voorhees published this morning that unless congress acts he will be forced to issue bonds under the existing law, has excited considerable comment.

The belief prevails that Secretary Carlisle will find it impossible to get the consent of congress to a bond issue. Thus Mr. Carlisle will have to execute his announcement and issue bonds as provided for in the re-demption act. He says he can issue these bonds and float them at such a premium as to bring the interest down to 3 per cent. It is probable that he will not wait until the 1st of February to make the issue but put out the bonds at once. Several offers to take the issue have been received. The silver men do not like Secretary Carlisle's announcement. They insist that certificates should be issued against the seigniorage now in the treasury. This would help Mr. Carlisle out to the extent of \$55,000,000 and that would certainly be sufficient for the

present.

In speaking of Secretary Carlisle's proposition to issue bonds, Representative Bland, of Missouri, said: "It is a plain proposition of Missouri, said: "It is a plain proposition."

in my locality it would damn any adminis tration for all time to come, if executed. I do not think the secretary has the power to issue bonds under the present law and, if he exercises that power, the proceeds of the sales of the bonds certainly cannot be used except for the redemption of greenbacks. But now the secretary wants the law broad-ened so that the proceeds of the bonds can be used to pay current expenses and carry on the ordinary expenses of the government.

I don't believe such a plan would be approved by congress or by the people."

THE DAY IN THE SENATE. Senator Hoar Again on the Hawalian

Question-The Tariff. Washington, January 16.—The Hawalian controversy was again brought to the attention of the senate today and there was a half hour's spirited discussion between Senators Hoar, Gray and Daniels. The president's message, communicating the recent discovery and provide the control of the control president's message, communicating the re-cent dipiomatic correspondence, afforded Senator Hoar an opportunity to speak on the matter and he showed, by quoting from the Hawaiian constitution, that he queen in her recent protest that she could not promise ampacts to the wathers of the repromise amnesty to the members of the pro visional government was only confining which does not confer on the crown the absolute right of granting amnesty, but requires that pardon can be granted only by concurrence of the cabinet and other onstitutional officers.

Senators Gray, of Delaware, and Daniel, of Virginia, made some pertinent interrup-tions and threw upon Minister Stevens and his initiative actions all the responsibility for whatever irregular methods of procedure had necessarily grown out of the Ha

iampshire, on the tariff question, was atentively listened to by his colleagues. The bill to repeal the federal election laws

The bill to repeal the federal election laws coming up in the regular order, Senator Palmer, of Illinois, opened the discussion in an argument in fayor of the bill.

"I have read the minority report," said he, "and have given attention to the historical statements made by it. I have no sympathy with the state legislation to which the report alludes, for I believe the only way in which constitutions. which the report alludes, for I believe the only way in which constitutional government can be made effective is to give the fullest effect to the principles of a republican form of government. I have no doubt that if the colored people of the south had been treated with confidence they would have seen that their interests were identical with those of the late masters. But now the relations between the lately enfranchised and their neighbors are bitter. I was always in favor of protecting the negro in his right of ballot."

After the close of Senator Palmer's remark, a communication from the secretary of the treasury in response to the resolution of Senator Allen, of Nebraska, in regard to the gold coin in the United States on November 1, 1893, was laid before the senate.

The bill to establish a port of delivery et

The bill to establish a port of delivery at Bonner's Ferry, idaho, was called up by Senator DuBois, republican, of Idaho, and

INSPECTION OF IMMIGRANTS. Mr. Stone Introduces a Bill for This

Purpose-Washington Gossip. Washington, January 16.—Representative Stone, of Pennsylvania, today introduced a bill providing for the inspection of immigrants by United States consuls ted within the United States unless he shall | different circumstance exhibit to the United States inspectors a extinct to the United States inspectors a certificate signed by the United States con-sul at the place nearest where such immi-grant last resided, setting forth that the consul had made an investigation concerning the immigrant, and that he does not belong to the class of allen immigrants excluded from admission to the United States under the provisions of the law approved March 3, 1891, relative to the importation of immigrants under contract to perform

of the navy to transfer to the trustees of the Columbian museum, Chicago, the productions of the caravels of Columbus, the exhibited at the world's Columbian expo-

There was some talk about the senate end of the capitol today about the proba-bility of the president sending the name of Senator Gray, of Delaware, to the senate for confirmation as supreme court judge. Delaware is not in the same circuit which the late Justice Blatchford was appointed from, and that may possibly prevent con-sideration of the Delaware senator's name. Representative Sibley, of Pennsylvania, Representative Sibley, of Pennsylvania, has prepared a bill to pay pensions in a rew issue of 2 per cent bonds. He proposes to offer it to the house in case a bill is presented for a general issue of bonds. Mr. Sibley's bill is designated to give pensioners the benefit usually accruing from bonds, and also to give the government. bonds, and also to give the government a ready means of meeting pension obligations. His plan is to make the bonds in denominations of \$20 up to \$100 and to make them legal tender except for customs dues. This would allow them to circulate as paper currancy. His plan contemplates the issucurrancy. His plan contemplates the issu-ance of such bonds until the amount ance of such bonds until the amount reaches 50 cents per capita. Mr. Sibley in-tends to suggest his plan to Secretary Car-lisle and in any event to offer it as an amendment to the general bond proposition if one comes before the house.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

The Senate Discussing the Peniten

Jackson, Miss., January 16.—(Special.)— The senate spent the entire day discussing Mr. Dean's bill, "an act to establish a peni-Mr. Dean's bill, "an act to establish a peutentiary farm and to appropriate money therefor." Able speeches were made on both sides. No vote was reached, but it is clear that the bill will pass by a good majority.

Mr. Burkitt offered a resolution request-

Mr. Burkitt offered a resolution requesting the governor to send in a special message authorizing the legislature to legalize local option elections, held in 1893, under section 1819 of the annotated code, the decision of the supreme court having the effect to reopen the question in counties where the people had voted to exclude whisky. There was an exceedingly spirited discussion. It passed by a vote of 57 to 47. Mr. Glover entered a motion to reconsider. Mr. Hanna offered a concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified electors of the state for ratification or rejection an amendment to the constitution in relation to the lien for poil tax and the collection of the same, which was referred to the ways and means committee. A motion to reconsider the vote which was referred to the ways and means committee. A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the appropriation of \$2,500 annually was made to the Agricultural and Mechanical college for the purpose of securing a reduction of the appropriation, after a warm discussion was tabled by an overwhelming majority.

DIRECT TRADE WITH EUROPE.

The Rosshire Loading at Charleston for Liverpool. Charleston, S. C., January 16.—The first movement in the way of direct trade with Europe from the west is 2,000 sacks of flour which has been booked from the Liberty mills, of Nashville, via Charleston. The Rosshire is new loading here for Liverpool. This shipment is thought to be the pioneer of a movement which will lead to the establishment of direct trade. The great increase of the depth of water on the bey by means of the jetties, which are now rapidly approaching completion, admits

Mr. Carlisle Gets an Encouraging Letter from the Senator.

PUBLIC CREDIT IS IN NO DANGER

Bonds May Be Issued, Says the Senator, Under Existing Law,

TO MEET ANY LEGITIMATE DEMAND It Would Be Impossible to Pass a Bon

Issue Bill Now, the Late Repeal

Washington, January 16 .- A meeting of the senate finance committee was held this afternoon for the purpose of considering Secretary Carlisle's letter and bond bill. After the conclusion of the meeting Senator Voorhees, as chairman of the committee, handed to an Associated Press representative, the statement given below. In making it, he said he did not assume to report the views of the entire committee and yet, he knew of no opposition to the committee to the opinions expressed. He submitted his statement to the full committee before giving it to the public. It is as follows:

"The embarrassed condition of the treas ury and the necessity for prompt tion for its relief are fully realized. There is not the slightest ground, however, for apprehension that the public credit will suffer or be endangered for the reason that ample authority already exists by law for the secretary of the treasury to strengthen his coin reserve to any extent required, and to meet power of the treasurer for the issue of bonds needs nothing beyond what is given by the act of January 14, 1875. The only desirable this time on the subject is to make a short-er time bond with a lower rate of interest and yet the secretary feels assured that he can negotiate for an issue under the act of 1875, running only ten years on practically a 3 per cent basis. It seems, therefore, that it would be wiser, safer and betfore, that it would be wiser, safer and better for the financial and business interests of the country to rely upon the existing law with which to meet the present emergency, rather than to encounter the delays and uncertainties always incident to a proand uncertainties always incident to a pro-tracted discussion in the two houses of congress. This view of the condition of the treasury admits of but little, if any, de-lay, and of no uncertainty at all in the final action to be taken. It would be trifling with a very grave affair to pretend that new legislation concerning the issue of bonds can be accomplished at this time, and in the midst of the present political and in the midst of the present political elements and parties in public with elaborate, extensive and practically indefinite

"It is so obvious to every one that the consideration of the tariff now going on in congress will render any financial legislation at this time far more difficult and complicated than it might be under another and

"It is proper to say in this connection hat the senate finance committee for sevalmost constant consideration and that the bill submitted by Mr. Carlisle has been examined and discussed with the greatest The interest of the cor by no means be abated from this time forward. The fact that much remains to be done is fully recognized. Whatever deficiency in the revenue may exist during the of immigrants under contract to perform current fiscal year will be promptly provided for by appropriate and efficient legislation at the earliest practicable moment." the Columbian museum, Chicago, the productions of the caravels of Columbus, the ductions of the caravels of Columbus, the Santa Maria, Nina and Pinta, which were for the consideration of that body, which was done. The authorization as to the in mean, however, that the committee has de-cided to make an effort to pass the bill through the senate or that it has given it further endorsement than to allow it to be printed and referred to the committee in the regular way for consideration.

STILL ASSERTS HER RIGHTS.

Liliuokalani Says the Throne of Ha-

visional government was substituted. Samuel Parker, prime minister of the exqueen and minister of foreign affairs, A Peterson, attorney general, and two members of the cabinet at the time of the change in the government, came by the same steamer. They briefly denied the statement, deeming that it was important. Last night they noticed in the telegraphic dispatches from Washington that considerable weight is given at the capital to this

In consequence, Mr. Parker last evening sent a strong telegram to Secretary of State Gresham, signed as prime minister of foreign affairs, postively denying those assertions and declaring that the queen has submitted her case to the arbitration of the United States and will patiently await that

Mr. Parker and Mr. Peterson said last evening that they saw the queen half an hour before they left on the steamer Aus-tralia and she was firm in her determina-tion to claim the throne. At no time did she or any of her advisers mention the pos

she or any of her advisers mention the possibility of presenting a claim to the United States for pecuniary assistance.

Washington, January 16.—The officials of the state department scoff at the story that ex-Queen Liliuokalani is contemplating a suit for damages against the United States government for having ousted her from her throne and having taken her government from her. It is inquired very pertinently, "where will she bring suit." There is no court in which she has the privilege of bringing suit. The only means of enforcing a decision would be to wage war. She might, indeed, file a claim with congress, but she would be entirely decongress, but she would be entirely de-pendent upon legislation for any returns.

THEY MUNCHED RAISINS. While Mr. Powers Argued for a Duty

Washington, January 16.—Very littie progress was made with the amendments to the tariff bill today in the house. The republicans, under the leadership of Mr. Burrows, made another struggle to secure the right to offer amendments alternately with Mr. Wilson, but on yesterday the chairman held, in view of the precedent of procedure when the McKinley bill was under consideration; that Mr. Wilson, on behalf of the majority of the committee, was entitled to perfect the bill before it was thrown open to miscellaneous amendments. Several minor amendments were agreed to, the most important being that to increase the duty on condensed milk to 2 cents a pound.

Almost the entire afternoon was spent in discussing the date upon which free wool and the corresponding reductions

rect an Illinois newspaper report, attributing some remarks made by Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa, to him. Mr. Reed remarked sarcastically that this was very painful, but he would make no objections on Mr. Dolliver's part. (Laughter.)

Mr. Springer explained that he had commended the tariff bill very highly, instead of denouncing it, as had been reported.

The house resumed the consideration The house resumed the consideration of the tariff bill.

Mr. Wilson immediately began offering committee amendments. The first was to reduce the duty on furs for hatters from 20 to 10 per cent. The next amendment was one to place on the free list in addition to books, etc., printed over twenty years, hydrographic charts. This also was agreed to

years, hydrographic agreed to.

This was followed by an amendment changing the rate on condensed milk from 20 per cent ad valorem to 2 cents per pound, which accasioned considerable debate. Mr.

which occasioned considerable debate. Mr. Northway, of Ohio, and Mr. Curris, of New York, urged that there was no sugar of milk industry before 1890 and that the proposed reduction would ruin it and result in the increase of price from 10 to 15 cents Mr. Payne, of New York, protested against

ringing our children up on foreign Mr. Breckinridge defended the commit-

Mr. Powers, of California, secured recognition and argued for the present duty on raisins. He created much amusement by throwing an armful of California raisins toward the democratic side. There was great scrambling among the members and soon half the house was complacently soon half the house was complacently

nunching the fruit.

The amendment to the tobacco tax restricting the increase on cigarettes from 60 cents a thousand to \$1.50 to those which vere wrapped in paper was agreed to.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR on the Opening of the Prussian Diet Yesterday. Berlin, January 16.—Emperor William opened the Prussian diet today in the white hall of the castle. The emperor, in his speech to the members, pointed out the growing deficiency in the estimates, saying the difficulties, coupled with the increasing demands of the empire upon individual states, could only be removed by a reorganization of the financial affairs of the ganization of the financial affairs of empire and an adequate increase of its own resources. The government, the emperor added, continued its efforts to promote the prosperity of the agricultural classes so as to enable them to cope with bad times, and the government would also endeavor to effort the results advanced in the law relations. effect the requisite changes in the law rela ing to land, which were regarded as necessary by agricultural bodies. In conclu essary by agricultural bodies. In concu-sion the emperor said the government was preparing to carry measures which would improve the credit system and remove the evils resulting from excessive debts on land and which would ameliorate the con-ditions under which land owners obtain

SOME ARE BADLY INJURED

and the Death List May Be Materially Increased. New York, January 16 .- The list of tho New York, January 16.—The list of those who met death in yesterday's collision on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road may be materially increased, as some of the injured in St. Mary's and Christ hospitals, Hoboken, are in such a critical condition that they are not expected to live. Edward M. Clark, who is suffering from internal injuries, bus had a succession. rom internal injuries, bus had a succession f hemorrhages and is not expected to live the day out. Carl H. Schurz and Theodore White, who were feported dead, are also in a precarious condition. The former had a compound fracture of the right thigh and a terrible gash in the abdomen. It was found, necessary, late last night, to amputate his right leg and it is thought he can not survive the shock. Mr. White is suffering from a compound fracture of the leg and his side is badly crushed. His in juries are so serious that his death at any moment would not be a surprise. Among those whose injuries are of so grave a nature as to cause fears for their lives are William Barclift, E. W. Gray, Washington Irving and L. Roales. The other injured

CARPENTER HAS RESIGNED

As Commissioner of Associated Railways of Virginia. Baltimore, January 16.—R. D. Carpenter has resigned as commissioner of associated railways of Virginia and the Carolinas. The resignation takes effect February 1st. liam H. Fitzgerald will succeed to the po-sition. The railroads comprised in the asso-ciation are the Richmond and Danville, the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air-Line. The duties of the commissioner are to see that the schedules of rates fixed by the companies for any specified period is maintained, and to act as arbitrator for the settlement of disputes that may arise in

competition for business.

Mr. Carpenter, the retiring commissioner, Mr. Carpenter, the retiring commissioner, has held the position about five years. Mr. Fitzgerald has been identified with railroads almost during his whole business career. For the past thirty years he has been a resident of Baltimore, having been peen a resident of Baltimore, having been connected with the Bay Line, with the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia and the Richmond and Danville despatch. When he assumes the duties of his new office, he will remove to Richmond.

LOSS OF LIFE AT A FIRE.

Woman Perishes with Her Two Daughters. Barboursville, Ky., January 16.—A disas-trous fire occurred at Mills, a small village about sixteen miles from this place, in Har lan county, about daybreak this morning in which three persons perished and a number of buildings were consumed. The firebroke out in the store and residence of Frederick Houson and the residence port of the building was nearly consumed when the occupants were awakened. Houson and his oldest son made their escape. Wirs. Houson could also have been saved but for the fact that she attempted to awaken her two daughters, aged seventeen and nineteen years, who occupied a small garret room overhead. Several other persons were badly burned. The loss is about \$25,000 with no insurance. lan county, about daybreak this

The Democrats on Deck.

Trenton, N. J., January 16.—Go vernor Werts this morning sent the long loo! ced-for opinion of Attorney General Stoc! .ton on the legislation muddle to both hy uses of the legislature. The opinion is are exhaustive one, and is in favor of the G imocratic as against the republican member s. declaring that the senate is a continuy and that a newly elected member of the right of organization and is not a member by virtue of taking the oat of office. The polypower to act on the credentials of all new members.

Had Sawed the U vin.

Nashville, Tenn., January 19 (Special.)—

Nashville. Tenn., January if (Special.)—
Robert A. Sexton was broug at here from Smith county today to be is lided for safe keeping. Sexton killed Ed Carthage. Sexton killed Ed Turner, near was in jail at carthage. The jail was not strong one, and Sheriff J. (Sexton had, with an improvised saw cut, iron fastenings that held and would in another hour have been five have been five here been sex per the sexton who had been in the plot so escape.

University Preside int Elected.

Raleigh, N. C., Janus ry 16.—(Special.)—
There was a full meeting trustees of the Baptist versity, W. L. Poteet, of Wake Forest, presiding. By a unantm on work of the University. For twenty-diversity. For twenty-diversity for twenty-diversity in this city decided to open the juniversity in this city

IRBY'S TALE OF WOE

He Complains That He Is Being. Persecuted at Home.

SWEARS HE'S LOYAL TO OLD FRIENDS

The Statehouse Officials Are Very Dear to Him.

SAYS THERE ARE TRAITORS IN CAMP

No Populist Can Lead Him-The Senator Regrets That the Reform Movement Has Split.

Columbia, S. C., January 16 .- (Special.)-The following reply has been made by Senator Irby to a cummunication received by him today from Hon. W. T. C. Bates, state

reasurer of South Carolina: "United States Senate, Washington, D. C., January 16, 1894.—Hon. W. T. C. Bates, Columbia, S. C. Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 14th instant, in which you make inquiry as to what I think should be done in reference to holding a factional convention of the reform party of South Ca to which I answer hastily but frankly: regret as deeply as you to see divisions in the reform movement of our state. The purposes for which it began have not been accomplished and cannot be without the accomplished and cannot be without the exercise of harmony, justice, common sense and fair dealing. I have had but one purpose from the very beginning and that was to do my duty by it to the very best of my ability. Notwithstanding this, I have been persecuted by men supposed to be promi-nent in the reform movement from the very beginning until I made up my mind that would not submit to it any longer and I would not submit to it any longer and appealed to the true mer, emong us to protect me against such political assassination. It is not my fault that we have these evidences of division our our state. I furnished no excuse for every reformer who goes in to Columbia from the rural districts to the stateboard.

district to the statehouse to be taken to one side and groomed and prejudiced against Irby's manage ment of the party. When even the antis themselves acknowledge that my conduct as chairman has been perfectly fair, I am unwilling that a third party leader shall take charge of the re-form movement in South Carolina and thus dictate the nominees, of the democratic party. I am satisfied that the people of the state will not submit to it and the sooner he and others who expect to reap office under him find this out, the better for him and the most ement. I answer you frankly as to what I think ought to be done, so far as I can see. There are six or seven other andidates for guberna-torial honors. These men have been true and loyal and are full able men. They are entitled at least to a fair contest and the protection of the principles of the first March convention, the most prominent con-March convention, the most prominent of which was the right of the people to name their candidates, instead of a ring in the stateLouse. It will be necessary for the campaign that these contests shall be settled within the lines of our faction, and that after the people have had time to weigh and meets are them and conclude as to their choice. their choice, the successful one shall be given the colors of our faction to meat the conservative faction in

debate on the stump before the general primary election. This cannot be done with an early convention, had and snap judgment taken perfore the people have seen or heard the visitious candidates, who seek the endorsement of the reform party. It savors too much of old ring rule, and the people will not cof intenance it. This is perfectly fair, and will parties will be satisfied; but le who believe in the theory and system of primary elections, will not stand for two fr three men, one a leader of the third party and the self-constituted spokes-man of the reform party; the other a traitman of the reform party; the other a traitor to the reform party who seeks, as an
emissary from the enemy, to ruin the reform
party, if nd another man who desires office,
to fix uh a state ticket now, have it endorsed by a convention as early as March and
rammed down their throats. I say this because f their scheme is allowed to go
through under the whip and spur of The
Regist er, the movement cannot stand. Selfrespecting men in it would rather go to
the wall than serve under a traitor to his
move ment, and to see themselves assassinated in the dark by men who have claimed
to be their friends. This has been written
to you just as I think it and believe it.

ated in the dark by men who nave claimed to be their friends. This has been written to you just as I think it and believe it. I he we tried to be true to every man in the statehouse, and subjected myself to abe is and criticism in 182 for leaving my set it in the senate to go to South Carolinato work for their redemption.

"I do not intend now to be abused by them. As you suggest, I being the state chairman, have no right to call a factional convention. I have never assumed or contemplated any such action, nor could such a conclusion be drawn from anything that I have said or written. The organization last presided over by Hon. G. W. Shell is defunct, because when the crisis came in '92 we failed to have seen or heard of any action from him in behalf of the reform movement, and, besides, its mission was fulfilled as a political organization as soon as its object was accomplished, to wit: the capture of the whole state government by the people. Being a temporary organization, ft could not exist longer than after the inauguration of state officers. He, therefore, cannot call and control a caucus or convention, and the only way for it to be done regularly within our party lines is, as suggested by the Laurens Alliance resolutions, that Governor Tillman call around him the leaders, draft rules and call a convention if they see fit.

"In conclusion allow me to say that I will do more and go farther to heal breaches and unite our forces than perhaps any man who has been treated as I have in the house of my friends, but I will not submit to the dictation of third party leaders and traitors to our movement, let the consequences be what they may. Yours respectfully

CREIGER IN COURT.

CREIGER IN COURT.

The Ex-Mayor as a Witness in the Coughlin Case. Chicago, January 16.—The prosecution in the Coughlin case announced today that the state's evidence will not be finished before tomorrow night. It was expected

the state's evidence will not be finished before tomorrow night. It was expected that the case would be turned over to the defense today, but delay was caused by difficulty in procuring witnesses. It is said that Henry Owen O Connor, who was an important state's witness at the former trial, has refused to return from New York to testify. O'Connor's testimony relates to a conversation he had with Coughlin, in which it is claimed the latter referred to Dr. Cronin as a British spy.

Salesman Hatfield was called to the stand today to identify a piece of carpet taken from the Carlson cottage. Hatfield could not positively identify the carpet and ex-Mayor Dewitt C. Creiger, who had come into court in answer to a subpoens issued at the request of Judge Wing, was asked to take the stand. The ex-mayor compiled, an amused expression covering his face, and answered the queries of the attorney for the defense in a bluff, dreary way. He could give no satisfaction as to the much-sought missing shorthand transcript of the interview between Chief of Police Hubbard and Coughlin before Coughlin's arrest.

Mr. Creiger said that he believed that transcript had been put into his hands, but he had not the remotest idea what had

become of it unless it had been burned with other papers.
Attorney W. J. Hines was called and said that he could not produce the transcript and did not even remember of having

seen a copy.

"Don't you remember," asked Judge Winz. "of having defantly flourished a copy at the lawyers for the defense in the former trial during your address to the jury?" But Mr. Hines did not remember, he said. Then the prosecution introduced expert testimony on the cause of Dr. Cronn's death.

That White Horse.

That White Horse.

It was rumored this afternoon that the defense has found, in Arizona, the man who hired the white horse on the night of Dr. Cronin's disappearance; that he is now in Chicago and will testify in Coughlin's behalf. He will testify, it is said, that he took the horse to visit a relative; that he drove north on Halstead street because he was not accurated with was not acquainted with the city, and the relative he visited will take the stand to verify his story. The man will be identified, it is said, by the hostler of the livery

A BOON FOR THE TOPER.

Cactus Heart Which Will Do Away with His After-Spree Sadness. Washington, January 16.—The bureau of ethnology has forwarded to the Johns Hops university for analysis a quantity of hearts of a certain species of cactus native to the Indian Territory. These are eaten by the Klowas and other southern prairie tribes, producing an intoxication somewhat like that of hasheesh. Used in moderation, they are a most powerful tonic. Like the famous coca of Peru they check waste, and so stimulate bodily activity as to enable a man to work hard without sleep for days together. The In-dians chew these cactus hearts and swal-low them. They induce a condition of exaltation. While under the influence a man is lifted out of himself, as it were. He is wide awake, yet dreaming. The intellect is not clouded, but stimulated to a high de-

gree. But the most remarkable thing all this plant is that its peculiar effect is followed by any reaction. On that accit should be ideally adapted for sprees. Persons addicted to alcohol are likely to find it a boon. It immediately arrests the reaction which makes the toper so sad after a "jamboree." At the same time it is neither narcotle nor an opiate. The southern prairie Indians, with whom the eating of the pant is a religion, regard it as a cure for all diseases, especially for consumption. At their sacred festivais they remain for days in the state of ecstasy described. Each man consumes the cactus hearts at the rate of about one an hour. The songs and ceremonies are of a dreamy kind, appropriate to the method of inspiration. Persons addicted to alcohol are The Investigation Being Made.

Experts at Johns Hopkins university will obtain from the material furnished the active principle of the plant. Thus it is expected that a new medicine, valuable, perhaps, for many remedial purposes, will be added to the pharmacopoela. For "sobering up," it will certainly be in great demand. Dr. Carl Lumholtz has recently discovered that four varieties of this cactus are known to the aborigines in northern Mexico. One glant kind is regarded by the Indians in that part of the country as their greatest medicine, being much more powerful than the plant employed by the Klowas. They can drink any amount of corn beer, and this remedy will take away all ill effects. The name in use among them for this big sort of cactus is "hieurri."

The religious rites of the tribes in northern Mexico in connection with this cactus.

The name in use among them for this big sort of cactus is "hieurn."

The religious rites of the tribes in northern Mexido in connection with this cactus, being very ancient, have cleared up the meanings of many prehistoric picture writings on rocks in Arizona. It is thus known that these pictographs were realistic and not historical. They were prayers made perpetual. The Zunis of old inscribed such prayers in places where the winds might be likely to carry them through the air to the ghost gods. The places selected for this purpose were most commonly holes through rocks in the mountains, the passageway for the winds being adorned with pictorgraphs. Today the Zunis follow a degenerate method of painting the prayers on the walls of their ceremonial houses. Then they wash them off with water and use the solution for sprinkling on the corn fields or for medicine. The potency of the inscription is supposed to be retained and to serve as a charm. and to serve as a charm.

FELL FROM A CAR And Crushed to Death-Horrible Accident at Chattanooga. Chattanooga. Tenn., January 16.—(Special.)
A shocking fatality occurred at 1:30 o'clock
p. m. foday on the Union railway, better
known as the belt line, which encircles the
city. Joseph W. Black, a beardless youth
of twenty and a raw switchman, who was of twenty and a raw switchman, who segetting points on the business, was shaken from the rear of a flat car loaded with clay for the Montague pipe works, and instantly crushed to death beneath the back truck of the flat. Every bone protecting the chest was ground into the vital parts truck of the flat. Every bone protecting the chest was ground into the vital parts of the body and out of the great gaping cavity the heart and lungs protruded. Death was instantaneous and at the inquest a verdict of death from his own carelessness was rendered, but the railroad company is held blame-worthy because Black, who was not on actual duty, had not been warned off the cars by the employes. The dead man leaves a widowed mother without support.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

Insurgents Preparing to Land Troops. An Engagement.

Buenos Ayres, January 15.—Dispatches received here last night from Rio Janeiro state that the insurgent warship Aquidabon had taken up a position in front of the custom house and was preparing to land troops. The insurgents have captured Eugentro island. Forty government troops were k'lled and sixty captured. The government has sent reinforcements to Nicthero. An Engagement.

ed and sixty captured. The government has sent reinforcements to Nicthero.

The insurgents are reported to be turning villages in the state of Rio Grande do Sus and butchering the captives they make.

The government forces Saturday tried to capture the insurgent cruiser Guanadara. The vessel poured hot fire into the attacking force at close quarters and drove them off after inflicting a heavy loss on them. Firing Between the Ships.

Rio de Janeiro, January 16.—The United States cruiser New York, Captain Phillips, arrived here today and will take up a position near Nictheroy. There was renewed firing today between the rebel ships and the forts, which is said to have resulted in considerable loss of life on board the insurgent vessel, which retired. Cutting Down Wages.

Grand Rapids, Mich., January If. Vesterday Berkey & Gay, one of the arrest furniture manufacturers in the world, employing nearly 1,000 in all departments, cat salaries and wages from president down to draymen. 25 per cent.

The cut is to take effect at once. Small corders and the financial decression are the orders and the financial decreasion are the alleged causes for the cut. The men held a meeting last night, but took no action.

Gear Gets the Senatorship. Gear Gets the Senatorship.

Des Moines, Ia., January 16.—The legislature today took formal action on the United States senatorship. John H. Gear, the republican caucus candidate, was nominated in the senate by Senator Harmon and ex-Governor Horace Boles's name was placed in nomination on behalf of the democrats by Senator Harper.

A joint convention of the senate and house will be held tomorrow to canvass the vote, which mak? Gear United States senator from Iowa.

A Soldier Killed. A Soldier Killed.

Pensacola, Fla., January i3.—The man killed on the dummy line last night was identified today as Charles keed, of FatteryA. Third artillery, stationed at Fort Barraneas, who had came here in citizen's clothing on a short leave. He had just been paid off for two months and 't is thought that he was murdered and robbed and his body laid on the track.

NOT IF HE CAN HELP IT

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

And Governor Mitchell Thinks He Can Stop the Fight.

HE GIVES BOWDEN SOME PLAIN TALK

The Latter Begged the Executive Hard to Let Up.

MITCHELL IS IN NO GOOD HUMOR

A Notice is Issued by the Athlelic Club Notifying All Who Want to See the Fight to Come Early.

Jacksonville, Fla., January 16.-The Duva Athletic Club has played its last card in the contest which it has been waging with Governor Mitchell and has lost. That card onsisted of a personal appeal by Manager Bowden to the governor, begging him to pull off the Corbett-Mitchell mill publicly is

rate and told Mr. Bowden that the fight

Jacksonville. But the governor was

should not take place in Jacksonville, or in Florida, if he could prevent it. The interview between Bowden and Governor Mitchell took place in the latter's office at Tallahassee, the state capital, wh Bowden went last night. Attorney Ge Lamar was present at the interview. It is understood that Mr. Bowden's attitude toward the governor was very m that of the suppliant. He almost imple the governor to let up, but the execu was far from being moved by Bowden's humility and roundly denounced the club people for their insolent attitude and especially in the matter of issuing the recent statements to the public, in which the governor's conduct toward the club was

At the conclusion of the interview neitne Bowden nor the governor was disposed talk at any length. When asked for statement for the Southern Associate Press Bowden replied:
"You may say that the situation is un changed. My interview with the governor has resulted in nothing The fight, however, will take place I advise all who desire to witness it to assemble in Jacksonville on or before January 24th."
When Governor Mitchell was asked for

meet in secret and without dan ference from the state author the amended articles the fight either in this (Duval) county Johns county, in which St. Aus cated and also Anastasia is Charley Mitchell is training.

Fingler Opposes the Figh M. Flagler, the Standard Oil magnate, owns the palatial Ponce de Leon and hotels at St. Augustine, and is also hild interested in railways on the east of Florida, is opposed to the contes all held in St. Johns county or the st. Florida. It is said that Mr. Flagler use all of his influence to checkmate, movement that the club may make to it the fighters adjourn to the county in whis hotels are located, for the reason the thinks that the reputation which Augustine enjoys as a quiet and respective winter resort would be damaged years. He does not want it held in Flor for the reason of the bad name which thinks it will give the whole state. The views Mr. Flagler has expressed to may of his friends. That they are his is shown at the governor endorsing the governor effort to stop the fight. This opposition Mr. Flagler will probably previous the consideration of St. Johns counts to Duval county.

to Duval county.

Tonight Manager Bowden sent the fol him not to send it, but he answered that that was what he was paid for. Will you send this contradiction over the Southern Associated Press wires, and allow me to say that I am not discouraged, but, on the contrary, encouraged from my visit here. "J. E. T. BOWDEN."

A meeting of the business men of this city was held tonight, and adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, it is currently reported on the streets of the city of Jacksonville that. Hon. H. L. Mitchell, governor, has instructed a number of military companies throughout the state to report in the city of Jacksonville on the 24th instant, for the purpose of maintaining and preserving the peace, and,

"Whereas, there are no indications of any breach of the peace, which the civil au-

"Whereas, there are no indications of at breach of the peace, which he civil a thorities of the city and county are n fully able to deal with, and, "Whereas, we deem the massing of troo in this city, under the circumstances, u warranted by the law and a serious refletion upon the character of our citism and a serious detriment to the business the city; therefore, the citizens of Jac sonville and Duval county, in mass meeting assembled, pursuant to a call of a largument of our most eminent business.

"Resolve as "L That we

it is hinted that the Jacksonville has declined to aid you," was sug-

militia has declined to aid you," was suggested.

"That is not true," said the governor sharply, "but if they did happen to so decline, it would not offset my plans in the slightest degree. I'm going to prevent that fight, and that's all there is to it. Corbett and Mitchell cannot fight in this state."

"Have you read that the club has several other plans in view if Jacksonville is abandoned?" was asked.

"I have," said Governor Mitchell. "And I repeat emphatically that the fight shall be prevented in the state of Florida. I grant you they may sneak.off in the woods somewhere and have it out, but I don't see how even this can be done. I shall not call upon the Jacksonville militia, as some of them are in favor of the fight and have friends who are interested."

"Then you will employ the militia of other parts of the state?" "You may draw your own conclusions.
he adjutant general has planned to cover
very point which might be available. Now The adjutant general has planned to cover every point which might be available. Now then," said the governor, in conclusion, "I think I have made myself plain. If anybody comes to Florida to see a fight and don't see one, after spending his money, he can only blame himself. I repeat once more, there will be no fight in Florida."

TALKING ABOUT WOOL.

Mr. Wilson Offers an Amendment to

the Free Wool Schedule. Washington, January 16.—Mr. Wilson to-day offered an amendment to let the free wool schedule go into effect August 1, 134. This was vigorously opposed by Mr. John-son and Mr. Warner. The former claimed the amendment delayed the benefit to come from free weal to low. from free wool too long, and the latter con-tended that if the woolen manufacturers were not to have free wool in time to give the people cheaper woolen goods next win-ter, he was in favor of allowing the present duty to stand in order to give the farmers a market for their wool during the coming

Mr. Bowers, republican, of California, asked if he had not claimed that free wool would increase the price of wool. Mr. Warner replied emphatically that he did if wool went on the free ligt in February, but if it could not go into effect the market should be retained this year. This precipitated a general discussion on the subject, in tated a general discussion on the subject, in which Messrs. Payne and Springer, democrats, of Illinois; Pickler, republican, of rats, of Illinois; Pickler, republican, of North Dakota; Simpson, populist, of Kansas; Johnson, democrat, of Ohio, and Cannon, republican, of Illinois, took part.

Mr. Wilson then explained his amendment at length. The debate on when the wool schedule would go into effect was taken up by Messay, Grout, republican, Message.

srs. Grout, republican; Moses, demo-Georgia; Bowers, republican, of Cal-Biair, republican, of New Hampshire; Hall, democrat of Missouri; Bryan democrat, of Nebraska; Bland, democrat, of Breckinridge, democrat, of Ar-Enloe of Tennessee, Henderson of I:-Montgemery of Kentucky, Weadock chigan and Blair of New Hampshire; arsh, republican, of Illinois; Loud, repub-can, of California, and Hartman, repub-san, of Montana. The latter, in denounc-g the whole bill and the predictions of its recalled to his prophecy of the univer-evival of business when the Sherman

> ng the result of that prophecy,' et, a son of a prophet, or only ece of the styfied prophet of

then tried to obtain a vote on o'clock, without action on the nt, the committee ros louse took a recess until tonight at

MAYOR FICKER'S ANSWER ne Circular of Governor Tillman

to the Mayors.

of inrieston, S. C., January 16.—Some time of Governor Tillman sent out a circular ter to the mayors of all the cities and was in the state, calling their attention to de new dispensary law, which provides out unless the police of municipalities entended in the law against blind tigers the municipalities will be deprived of their share of M.C.4 evenue derived from the state bar-Answers were requested by the By Fr. askers were requested by the same of Charleston's council. In his to the board of control, of which sovernor is the head, Mayor Ficken

"Our self-respect compels us to state that the inquiry made in your communication is not only without precedent, but that it is highly objectionable, in that it implies in advance of action a doubt as to our loyalty to the laws of the state which we have selements were to obey. We cannot a

have solemniy sworn to obey. We cannot suffer this imputation to pass without rebuke. The reference to the matter of revenue is in the highest degress offensive and must of necessity be so to every self-respecting official. We be to state that the police force of Charleston will be directed. specting official. We be to state that the police force of Charleston will be directed to discharge the duties imposed upon them by the dispensary law. The members of the force are conservators of the peace and it is their duty to maintain, uphold and obey each and every part of the statute laws of South Carolina."

MURDERED AT THE AGE OF 100. nk Depositors Bring Suit Against the Officers.

aleigh, N. C., January 16.—(Special.)— Haywood, colored, aged one hundred s, was strangled to death in her house le from here about 4 o'clock this morning It is believed that Orange Page, a negro ex-convict, murdered her, while Mary Smith, her niece, robbed the house. Both Page and the Smith woman fied before daylight and are believed to have gone to

sylight and are believed to have gone to orfolk.

Today an important investigation of the fairs of the wrecked bank of New Hander at Wilmington was begun. Suits by I depositors who live in Dublin county are been filed. Among these is the sheriff, he had \$6,000 on deposit. The defendants of President Bates, Cashier Williams and redirectors. The purpose of the suits is fix the responsibility upon them. Attoray General Osborne is present to represent estate's interests. Many other suits are follow. Grave charges are made against ex-president and cashier and directors, he had to be fully investigated as soon that the most important bank case every it is the most important bank case ever

HE RAN A "BLIND TIGER,"

as Arrested, Convicted and Fined

in Two Courts.

ter, S. C., January 16.—(Special.)—M. heeler, colored, was arrested last night unning a blind tiger by the chief of Albert H. Weeks. Wheeler was tried eity council this morning, convicted entenced to thirty days or \$20. He was tried by Trial Justice Manning and need the same as above. Chief Weeks et that he had on several occasions drinks with Wheeler at his place. Barwick, another policeman, said the taken drinks at his place. Last out a strong case, Chief we winn, colored, to Wheeler of whicky. He obtained the manual the was searched and liquor siezed. The negroes

COMMON CARRIERS.

Their Duties Described and Purcoses of Regulating Enactments.

EOUAL RIGHTS TO ALL DEMANDED

Eleventh Annual Report of the Interstate Prescribe Minimum Rates Asked.

Washington, January 16 .- Considerable valuable information is contained in the eventh annual report of the interstate commerce commission. Special attention is called to the peculiar office of common pation upon their facilities; the right of every person to receive just and equal treament in all that pertains to put / tran portation, and the paramount pu regulating enactments to secure to the people actual enjoyment of this right. There nust be a common and public rate prima facie just and reasonable which measures the lawful charge of the carrier. Two classes of questions are involved in the consideration of a rate; one relates to

the methods by which conablesness of a rate is determined; the other to the measures by which observance of that rate is to be secured. Departure from the established tariff includes th offenses of rate cutting, rebates, underbilling, false weighing, false classification, and endless other devices by which unjust discrimination is effected. The only effective mode of dealing with discriminations aris ing through departure from the public rate is to place them in the category of criminal misdemeanors. Any redress by means of civil action for damages is manifestly inadequate. If such offenses escape detection and punishment it is not because of defects and weakness in the criminal machinery for that purpose, but because those charged with the administration of criminal law are unable to enforce it against this class of offenders. In cases arising under the act to regulate commerce the guilt does not consist in determining what constitutes a criminal act, but in uncovering the guilty transaction and bringing to justice those who are engaged in it. That the public tariff charges are frequently de-parted from in particular localities, and that rebates are paid and other prohibitions of the statute disregarded, is believed by many to be true. The legal truth of the violations may not be obtainable, yet the fact of their occurrence is moral certainty. To attempt the extermi-nation of illegal preferences by executing penal provisions of the act, to ferret out the vast number of condemned transactions, to discover the parties who participate in them, and secure legal evidence of their taking. In view of these facts it may be suitable for congress to consider whether legislation should not seek to lessen the evils of secret discrimination by endeavor

ing to remove their cause.

With reference to the methods of correcting wrong doing, which results from making and adhering to unjust rates, the comission says the importance of this subject can hardly be exaggerated. It involves investigation of existing tariff rates and authority for their alteration when found excessive or unequal. These tariffs, or standards of compensation, are devised by the railroads themselves and represent heir notions of proper remuneration, save as they have been corrected to some extent through the agency of this commission. The great body of producers and consumers who are so vitally affected by the cost of upon this necessary service, have no voice in fixing the scale of charges and little power to prevent exactions or inequality, except as they may demand the intervention of federal authority. There is a growing conviction of national duty in this regard, and the notion that the strong arm of government should hold the balance of power between the carriers and the people has taken a firm hold upon public opinion.

To investigate these tariffs, require their correction when ascertained to be unfair or oppressive, and determine what are just and reasonable rates for public carriage is a governmental function of the highest utility. Transportation is a constant and universal necessity, and the state is bound universal necessity, and the state is bound to see that the terms upon which it is fur-

Many railway managers, unable to set aside the training received in railway service prior to the passage of the act to regulate commerce, view obedience to that statute from the standpoint of a private corporation rather than that of the public agency. In some that the procedure of the public agency. agency. In some judicial proceedings also the design of the act is to prevent as well as cure transportation wrongs, and that its provisions should be construed liberally in favor of the reforms it was intended to effect has not been fully recognized. Fut resistance to regulation is diminishing, and the trend of judicial decisions is toward belding interstict and the trend of judicial decisions is toward holding interstate rail carriers to a more rigid performance of their public functions.

The law was intended to bring about substantially reasonable charges, reduce perniclous favoritism to a minimum, and make

carriers bear in mind the statutory admonition to refrain from giving undue in rates or facilities to persons and places. Although all expectations have not been fully realized, the operation and administration of the statute have brought about re-forms in transportation which, compared with the evils that existed prior to the law,

amount to commercial emancipation.

The commission presents a strong argument in favor of giving it authority to pre scribe minimum as well as maximum rates, and shows how the present depression of rates at large centers works injury to the general public as well as to railway invest-

The commission states that there is no showing upon which any railway insolvency can justly be attributed to the operation of the law. The amount of stock paying no dividend has considerably decreased since 1888, and a great reduction is noted in the amount of bonds paying no interest. If the ssue of railway capital had been restricted to the amount necessary to construct and equip the properties, there would, under nor-mal conditions of business, be much more satisfactory returns. A great portion of railway securities do, however, yield little or no return, and many railway managers claim this as evidence that the law the claim this as evidence that the law deprives carriers of adequate revenue. The law can only operate to limit railway revenue by only operate to limit railway revenue by preventing unjust charges and undue partiality. The claim of these managers must rest then upon the proposition that the law by prohibiting woongs works injury to railway prosperity. Such a plea is anomal-cus. The evils which carriers bring upon themselves by mistaken policies of rate themselves by mistaken policies of rate making or management, if not removable making or management, if not removable through their own efforts, are to be remedied by specific legislation, not by attacks upon the law with a view to its repeal or radical amendment. The people are thoroughly determined not to permit even a partial return to the rallroad anarchy which prevailed before the interstate commerce law was passed.

BAGGAGE AGENTS PASS THROUGH

They Were on Their Way to Florida to Attend Their Convention.

About sixty-five baggage agents from the north and west passed through Atlanta yesterday en route to Florida, where their regular annual convention is to be held.

They were met at the depot by Mr. John Colvin, baggage agent at Atlanta, and Mrs. Colvin, who had many little souvenirs in the shape of a very unique little bouttonaire for the excursionists. The baggage agents stepped at Durand's for dinner and went on to St. Augustine afterwards, where their convention is to be held at the Ponce de Leon hotel.

Following is a partial list of the party:
J. E. Quick and wife, C. and G. T.; H. A. Winter, wife and daughter, I. C.; J. L. Freeman and wife, L. S. and M. S.; John Colley and wife, C. G. W.; J. D. Marston and wife and Miss Mabel Dunlap, C., R. I. and P. R. R.; D. M. Calkins and wife, Big Four; J. C. Nicholas and wife, Mo. Pato Attend Their Convention.

cific; W. S. Bougher and wife, Columbus, O., union depot; John T. McKee, wife and mother, Nickel Plate; S. A. Smart and wife, Great Northern; W. I. Robinson and sister, B. and O. S. W.; F. A. Zimmerman, wife and sister, Q. and C.; H. P. Dearing, M. C.; E. A. Sadd, C., B. and Q.; Sam Overholt, Wabash; F. E. Wolfenden, C. and W. M.; N. E. Clark, West Shore.

The officers of the association are H. A. Winter, I. C. railroad, president; S. A. Smart, G. N. railroad, vice president, and J. E. Quick, Grand Trunk, secretary and treasurer.

The name of the association is the Ameri-

FLORIDA FISHING.

On the East Coast the Sport Is Especially Fine.

St. Augustine, Fla., January 16.—(Special.) People who like to fish and who have tried the fishing on the east coast of Flori-da, back and forth from St. Augustine to Bay Biscayne, say that the further down you go the better fishing you get. Of course, all the thousands of people who have fished in this way don't say so. In fact, I have talked with probably only a small portion of them; but it so happens that there was a general concurrence in this statement at the time when I talked with them.

It is not impossible, however, that every fisherman is a law unto himself in this matter—that the particular fishing ground where he chanced to have the best luck is the one which he considers the best on the entire east coast. But every fisherman mes to Florida hasn't run the whol who comes to Florida hasn't run the whole gamut of the east coast resorts, and one hears a good deal in praise of this or that place according as the tourist has had a good time there or good luck with his rod. There are scores of good fishermen who wax enthusiastic over the fishing off the shores of Anastasia island and up and down the Matarasaira.

nd north of Jupiter inlet. Everybody has heard of the long bridge over the Hallfax river at Ormond. I have spot, and the bridge is one of its chief attractions outside of its two fine hotels. As a general thing the people who go there for fishing don't begin to throw up until after the middle of Investment of them west until

of January and many of them wait until February or March. Among the most en-thusiastic of them if the veneralble Dr. William C. Paine, of New York, who is one of the most expert physicians in the country, but as good a fisherman as ever cast a hook in the Hallfax or on the cean side of the peninsula is Captain L M. Murray. The captain isn't a fly fisher man, however. He believes in the old-fash-ioned way of baiting a hook, and the results prove that his confidence in the minnow is not misplaced. Neither is the cap tain a tourist. He is a resident and he ought, therefore, to know all about this sort of thing from Alpha to Omaha, to bor-row an expression from Mrs. Partington

"When I first came to Ormond elever "When I first came to Ormond eleven years ago," said Captain Murray yesterday, "nobody seemed to care much about fish or fishing. Occasionally somebody would take a net and catch a few. So I baked one day 'where are your lines?' They didn't have any. It didn't take me long to rig up one, and, upon my soul, I never struck such fishing in my life! Why, the fish were just crazy to get caught. I didn't stop 'til I got too tired to pull them in any longer, and it was growing late, too. I longer, and it was growing late, too. never wanted them, but there must hav eer several hundred of them in all, mostl bass, for it was in early winter about this ime of the year. Since then nearly every body, resident and tourists, too, has learned to fish, and they all do, it in their own way. But I stick to bait—it's the best as

a regular thing."

During the season fishermen haven't the little piers up and doven the west bank of the Halifax or Ormond, the long bridge, the east shore and the ocean branch say nothing of those who go down to sea or up the Jamaka river in boat When there has not been "a noyster" f a long time and the air is warm and the weather smooth the river and the sea get almost alive with fish and the sport of catching them is of the highest orde known of fisherman sports.

Just now the sea-trout or red-fish ar

running in the largest numbers and mulle and bass are both plentiful A catch of thirty or forty by a single person fishing from the long bridge is not uncommon, while the number frequently runs to seventy and there is a record of 120 to the all with a hook and with balt. The trou average in weight from two to five pounds but not infrequently run up as high as ten and fifteen. Above that weight they are rarely taken with the hook. The largest bass that Captain Murray

ever saw taken with a hook weighed about wenty-one pounds, and the average weight is from ten to twelve pounds. The mullet, of course, were smaller than either of the

Guests from the Hotel Or-mond and the Hotel Country, also fish in the surf on the east side of the parinsula They wear rubber boots or less go into the water barefooted and barelegged, for the water is warm even in midwinter. The practice is to stand in water about up to practice is to stand in water about up to the knees and to fish with a long rod boyond or even in the surf. The sport Is more exciting than upon the bridge or the wharves, but it can't, of course, be kept up so long. "Do you see that hook and line there?" asked Captain Murray, pointing to a coil that looked not unlike the cod-line of the New Englanders. "Well, I saw one of the prettiest tarpons that ever swam lowked with that. It was last year over on Ormond. with that. It was last year over on Orm one beach. A gentleman stood in the surf figh beach. A gentleman stood in the surf fighing for bass, with a good long stretch of
.ne out beyond the breakers. As soon as
he felt a bite he knew that he had something big. He pulled in his line as fast an
he could, but it kept pulling harder and
harder. So he turned about, threw the
line over his shoulder, took a couple of
turns in it about both hands and started on the run up the beach. In less than half a minute the fish came wallowing and floundering through the waves and was landed on the dry, hard sand. It proved to be a tarpon, or silver king, and it weighed a little

over ninety-seven pounds." Later in the season at Ormond come the compano, cavallo, drum, lock grouper and flounder. Most of them are at their best and the most beautiful in March and early April, and they are caught in large quanti ties all through the summer.

SUMMERVILLE IN A BLAZE.

Now the Town Will Get Some Fire Ex

tinguishing Aparatus.

Charleston, S. C., January 16.—(Special.)—
A destructive fire occurred in Summerville this morning about 2 o'clock. It originated on Central avenue. Central avenue is a narrow and closely built up thoroughfare and as Summerville has no fire department whatever and no water except in cisterns, a light wind carried the fire quickly to adjoining buildings. Puckhaber's bakery, Wineman's drug store and Girard's groa light wind carried the fire quickly to adjoining buildings. Puckhaber's bakery, Wineman's drug store and Girard's grocery were soon in flames and the residences on either side followed. All were frame buildings and so quickly were they consumed that the families had scarcely more than time to get dressed and out. Almost nothing in the way of furniture and household goods was saved. There is not even an alarm beil, and while there were hundreds of people who could have come to help within a half mile of the burned district, but very few even knew of the fire until morning. The losses amount to about \$24,000. The stores occupied by Wineman & Kaufman belonged to Emanuel Brothers and were valued at \$8,000. The stores probably amounted to \$2,500. Puckhaber's cake and candy store, residence and bakery recently completed were valued at \$6,000. J. L. Kernharen's stores and dwellings occupied by Braid, J. P. Guerardo and another family, butcher shop, store houses, etc., which were lost, were worth \$5,500. The individual losses in furniture, household goods, eatc., amounts to about \$3,600; insurance about \$10,000.

Candy Pulling.

The candy pulling which was to have occurred at the residence of Mr. T. C. Mayson on Walker street on last Monday night, and which was postponed on account of the weather, will occur at the same place Thursday evening, the 18th instant. All the friends of Walker street church are cordially invited to come out and help in a good cause. The proceeds will be used in the interest fo ht sparsonage.

Sorcery That Does Its Work with Deadly Poison.

THE SUPERSTITION OF THE NATIVES

Afraid That Their Shadows Will Be Bot tled-The Present Outbreak Due

From The New York Sun. "I have read the accounts of the latest form of Obeahism in Jamaica with great anxiety," said a native of that West India ounts of the lates island now resident in New York. "The description given a few days ago of 20,000 negroes bathing in the Hope river every week to wash away their sins and diseases was sufficient to alarm any one who is fa-miliar with that country. In most places it might be looked upon as harmless religious enthusiasm, but not there; in Jamaic

it is Obeahism pure and simple. "The Obeah man of the West Indies is one of the hardest criminals to catch and convict, because his victims and their friends are afraid to testify against him. He has only to catch and bottle their shadow, as they firmly believe, to have then completely in his power. Heretofore the Obeah man's work has been done in the dark or in the shades of his thick mounain forests, but this open outbreak in Jamaica puts the wretched thing in a new and

more dangerous light.
"Obeahism," he continued, "must be tifficult thing for Americans to understand Perhaps I can give some new facts about it. It has had a deep hold upon the negroes of Jamaica for centuries, and it is more common there than in any other part of the West Indies, except Hayti and St. Vincent. It is often mistaken for a savage form of religion, but it is not. As we know it i Jamaica it is a desire for revenge and a

means of reaching it. "It is necessary to know something about the people who practice Obeahism before its difficulties and dangers can be appreciated. We have in Jamaica about habitants, of whom not more than 15,000 are white or one in forty. The remainder are 450.000 blacks and 125,000 colored persons. A large majority of the 585,000 persons not white are scattered throughout the island, living in rural districts, often in the moun-In the smaller inland towns the people are substantially all black or colored, the white population being too small to estimate. Throughout the island are many large estates, inhabited usually by one white family and from forty to fifty colored

families. The black and colored people thus fill up the government schools and churches, and the few whites are widely scattered. tianized, but in reality nine in ten of them are firm believers in Obeahism. We have a way down there of separating the pure black from the colored monle or mixed record from the colored people or mixed races in our census reports, but I include all mixtof African blood under the head of col ored persons. Natives Poor and Superstitious.

"Our colored people are, perhaps the poor-est and at the same time the most independent people in the world. They have little, but their wants are few. Much of the land is too mountainous for cultivation on a large scale, and the country negroes buy a small patch for a few shillings and find materials for a dwelling house ready to hand. Two or three days' work will ild the walls of one of their little out of loose stones, and a day or two more will put a thatch roof over it. Water comes from the nearest spring, bananas and other fruits grow rapidly, and starvation is almost impossible. There are thousands of these little negro homes all over the island, and their occupants live and die in the deepest ignorance. It is not the fault of the government, for good schools have provided for more than half a century. d schools have beer The children often learn to read, but after leave school they have no incentive to use their knowledge and forget all that was

These country people, a large majority of the population, form little settlements or scattered towns, and the government provides them with churches, but while the people profess to be Christians, and occa-sionally go to church, they have much more faith in the Obeah man than in a preacher. If not more faith, they have at least more fear of him, and sometim reason. The Obeah man is always rather smarter than his companions. He is bright enough to see an easy way to provide him-self with a few luxuries, and he must be able to make his comrades believe in him.

"The Obeah man is in no sense a priest or spiritual guide. He is a compounder of poisons, and at this he is ordinarily only too skillful. He has no temple and pretends to no sacred rites beyond a few simple incantations that he adds for effect. He works as much as any of his companions, either on his own little place or on the neighboring to have inherited his powers from an ancestor. He picks up the trade, and in a small way makes it profitable. estate, and he does not often even pretend

"It is an easy matter for any ordinary bright negro to establish a local reputa-tion as an Obeah man. You must imagine him living in one of the little houses I have described, working either in his own fields or on the plantation, familiar with the needs and desires of his companions. He pro-vides himself with some of the stock belongings of an Obeah man—three white roosters' heads, among the first—and drops a sly hint here and there. One of his neighbors has injured him, perhaps, and the neighbor's chickens suddenly die, or his donkey falls seriously ill. A little homemade poison does it, and if he is smart there is no danger of his being caught. His com-panions begin to regard him with awe and

to fear him. From that moment he is a secognized Obeah man. Methods of the Obeah Man.

"Before long some man who has been working in the plantation house—a colored main, of course—comes to him with a tale of woe. He has been discharged without cat se, and instead of paying him in full the has ter has referred him to the magistrates, who have sent him away with only a frachas ter has referred him to the magnitudes, who have sent him away with only a fraction of his wages. He wants revenge.

"Tou want him fix out?" the Obeah man asks. I ketch him shadow, then him go

dead."
"No: it is not so serious a case as that, the man says. He does not wish to have his ea ployer killed. But can he not be fright and into paying what he owes? Or perhaps some of his horses or cattle might be killed."
"Year, heave him to me!" the Obeah man replies. I make him scare."

perhaps be killed!

"Year, Leave him to me! the Obeah man replies, I make him scare."

"In a few days the owner of the plantation wash; out to his gate, and finds lying in the pean rethree white roosters' heads. He is startled, for he knows that they mean mischief. He knows, too, that they will not be alone, and he looks about and soon sees an enn ity bottle hanging from a neighboring tree. It is a hint that the bottle is intended to catch his shadow; a serious warning that must not go unheeded. Then he sends to the police, perhaps you think. But, unfortum ately, he does nothing of the kind. You mu st remember that his family have lived for generations among these Obeah worken; and have, if not belief in them, at least some fear of them. He has seen such warn ings before, and knows that unless he acta quickly the consequences will be serious.

"The planters first step is to find out whom he has on ended. He remembers the incident of the man who was discharged and sends for lim. But until the man comes and is reca nelled the panter is in a state of mind. I e does not know how deadly the grudge may be. His own life, the lives of all his, family, may be at stake. The water jars i must be emptied and cleaned, for they my y contain polson. All the food must be carefully watehed by some trusty servant, but the servants are all negroes and he do a not know whom he can trust. The milk was be watched from

AND KITTY GOT MAD be in danger every moment from poison.
"At length the discharged man arrives

mysteriously disappear, and the planter

Rules by Terrorizing.

"This is only a mild case, for you must not imagine that the Obeah man would hes-itate to poison the planter if he was paid

to do it. I will tell you presently how he

the planter, knowing who is the Obeah man of his neighborhood, does not prosecute him. He knows how useless it would be.

If there are any witnesses at all they are colored people who are far more afraid of the Obeah man than of the law, and could not be made to testify truly. Then he feels a little dread of the Obeah man himself—

"To take a stronger case, suppose that the

aggrieved person wishes to have his en-emy killed. This is not at all an unusual thing. It will cost him more money, but

such a heinous crime after all, in the eyes of a Jamaica negro, to kill one of the race that has oppressed his people for gen-erations. The Oceah man does not make light of the difficulties that stand in his

way. He explains the risks, and says the

he must be well paid for taking them. To

a condition rather than an object, and th

animal it is put upon is said to be 'set for Obeah.' the chent is then com-pelled to bring plantains and other pelled to bring plantains and other

the Obeah man. After he has extracted as

much as possible in this way from his cli

he is not altogether a humbug; when he en-

"Poisoning is a much easier matter for tropical aegroes than you would think, on account of the large number of poisonous

vines and bushes with which they are fa

miliar. Then the way drinking water is

kept helps them very much. Every hous-

has its big, porous earthen jar, in which the drinking water is kept, and through

which it gradually trickles into a smaller

iar beneath. A handful of Brinvillies leaves

not hard to have these leaves put into the water, because the Obeah man knows all

the servants in the house, and some of

selves in his power and must do as he tells

them. Whether they are in his power or

not, they are all very much afraid of hir

Summary Treatment.

"The Obeah man must know his victim

when he undertakes to operate upon a white

person. Most of the planters, of course, are too intelligent to have any fear of his supernatural powers, however much they may fear his poisons. Some of them make

a tremendous beating, have him arrested, and keep him in jail so long for lack of ball that he was never molested again, al-though it was impossible to prove anything

When it is a colored person for whom

the Obeah is to be set, the process is much simpler. One of the most frequent com-plaints in the country districts is dysen

tery, and the Obeah man can produce all

the symptoms of dysentery in a whole fam ily without difficulty. It is done by small quantities of pounded & ass wi

food; and if this is continued long enough

the result is death. The symptoms are s

nearly like those of dysentery that nothin

glass and a few hairs. This is sometime

than usually intelligent, gives himself up for lost when he finds these things. He

knows that sickness or death will overtake

"The poor colored man when he finds himself in this danger has no resource but to go to his clergyman and beseech his good offices; and here we reach the most despicable of all Obeah men, for the Christian

clergyman is sometimes the very Cbeah man who is making all the trouble. That seems incredible, but it is sometimes the case. In the small country settlements the

case. In the small country settlements the clergyman is always a colored man, and many cases have been known where they have set up in the practice of Obeahism while filling Christian pulpits. When this happens the man's influence over his neighbor is almost beyond belief. They obey him implicitly in everything, and none of them would dare testify against him in a court of justice.

"There is always great danger of an out-

break of the negroes, not only in Jamaica, but in the West India islands; and this danger is more immediate in Jamaica than in any of the other islands on account of the great number of blacks. About 1,200 British soldiers are stationed in Jamaica, and they would make a vector.

ish soldiers are stationed in Jamaica, and they would make a weak showing against the 100,000 blck men, who need only some excitement like the present to incite thm to rebellion.

"There is no more picturesque or heauti-

weekly orgies. The mountain sides are covered with the most beautiful ferns and dot-

ered with the most beautiful ferns and dot-tred with all kinds of luxuriant tropical trees. In most places the Hope river flows over a rocky bottom until it reaches the plain; but there are occasional wide spaces in which the soil washings of centuries have accumulated, and it is these places which the bathers pollute, making the water entirely unfit for use."

LIQUOR SEIZED BY THE STATE.

South Carolina's Constables Enter

Depot with a Legal Process.

Depot with a Legal Process.

Charleston, S. C., Jauary 16.—(Special.)—
The whisky constabulary began operations today under the new dispensary law by operating on the South Carolina rallway, which is in the hands of a receiver. The papers in the case are an affidavit and search warrant. The warrant authorized the seizure of three barrels of beer, marked J. J. Murphy; three barrels of beer, marked V. S. Mersomer; five barrels of beer, marked V. V. B. Ryan; five barrels of beer, marked D. Y. A. Y; two boxes whisky, marked St. Charles hotel.

Under the warrant the constables went up to the Ann street depot and marked each

BEWARE THE GRIP Dr. Edson fears another epidemic.

and sounds the alarm.

In lung and chest pains, coughs, colds, hoarseness and pneumonia, no other external remedy affords prompt preven-tion and quicker cure than

Indorsed by over 5,000 Physicians and Chemists. Be sure to get the genuine Benson's, may be had from all druggists.

short of an autopsy will reveal the tr and in the Jamaica mountains an auto is a very unusual thing, so the poiso

goes unpunished. The first warning colored man is usually the finding of packet in his bed or any place where

packet in his bed or any place w

sorcerers. 1

work with his alleged

uch is the force of, association.

he will have his revenge; and it

that obean is a purely imaginary

but in reality, of course, for the

gages to kill, he will kill.

and the planter makes overtures to him. Not a word was said about the roosters' heads or the empty bottle; it would be worse than useless to speak of them, for She Resents the Investigation of Her worse than useless to speak of them, for the man would, of course, pretend total ig-norance. But the withheld wages are paid in full and something more, and the man declares that he is satisfied. Within a few hours the roosters' heads and the bottle Claim to Be Mrs. Parnell,

BUT THE GENUINE IS OVER THE SEA

There Is No Doubt About the Nativity of This Claimant, but There Is Considerable About Her Being Mrs. Parnell.

Opelika, Ala., January 16.-(Sp. When shown a telegram from The New York World this morning reading, "Our advices say Mrs Charles Stewart Parnell is living quietly in Brighton, Ireland," Opelika's self-styled Kitty O'Shay changed her tactics considerable with the excep-tion of getting mad.

This she did, and did with a vengeance,

and for a few minutes it looked as if The Constitution's correspondent was going to

get licked. There is no question about the lady be ing mysterious, and, what is more, she leaves the impression that she is anxious to be left alone. There is a mystery ner somehow, and she is no crank, either. It is easy to see that she does everything for a purpose, and now she admits her identity as Mrs. Parnell to some, and to others says she is simply Mrs. Stewart. To The Constitution correspondent she was mum, and, when she did speak, her utterances were closely guarded. "You need ask me no questions further," she said, "for I am not going to tell you anything. You are trying to persecute me, and The New York World is doing the same thing."

There is a number of people in Opelika of the belief that the lady is the genuine article, and this belief is strengthe the close proximity of Charles Stewart,

the cicse proximity of Charles Stewart, Parnell's brother.

During her residence here, this mysterious Irishwoman has changed boarding houses a number of times. In each instance she paid her bill promptly and quietly made the change without any notice to her landlady. She has plenty of funds, and on one occasion presented a draft at a bank in this city, drawn in favor of Mrs. Dor's by prominent Dublin bankers, for 1125. She has no baggage, and stated to a former landlady that she left her baggage in New Orleans in order to escape the persecutions of several men who were constantly following her. To another landlady she declared she was "Mrs. Parnell's best friend," and that, if she could only find her, there would be a great revelation made.

It is pretty safe to say, however, that the genuine Mrs. Parnell is on the other side of the waters.

They Bought a Bank.

Birmingham, Ala., January 16 .- (Special.) Sessions has sold his interest, which was controlling, in the Bullock County bank to Messrs. B.T. and J. H. Eley, who become president and cashier, re-spectively. Mr. J. A. Poulk retains his interest in the bank, and is its vice presi-

interest in the bank, and is its vice president.

Louis Busenbusher, a Gexman boy who drives a bread delivery wagon, shot and fatally wounded Henry Miller, a young negro man, this morning. Busenbusher had eft his wagon in front of a residence and had gone in to deliver some bread, when the negro, taking advantage of his absence, stole several loaves and started off with them. The German called to him to stop, but he broke into a run and Busenbusher fired on him, the ball taking effect in his back. The boy surrendered to an officer and is locked up pending the result of the negro's injuries.

Three Deaths in a Family

Abbeville, Ala., January 16.—(Special.)—A few days ago Mr. Dave Johnson, of this county, died after a short illness. Scarcely was he buried before his twenty-four-year old daughter was taken ill with pneumonia and died. While a part of the family were away burying the daughter, Mrs. Johnson died of heart failure. Thus three apparen healthy, grown persons in one small unity have died within a few days from tirely different causes, the deaths having to connection one with the other.

Birmingham, Ala., January 16.—(Special.)
Miss Mittie Huey, a pretty sixteen-year-old
girl, and sponsor of the Huey Guards, of
East Lake, died at the home of her father
in that pretty suburb yesterday. Her
brother, who was the gallant young captain of the company, and in whose honor
it was named, died of consumption during
the Christmas holidays, and his lovely
sister has fallen a victim to the dreadful
disease scarcely a fortnight afterward. Her disease scarcely a fortnight afterward. Her company will attend the funeral today.

Situation at Alabama Mines. Corona, Ala., January 16.—(Special.)— The O'Bryan mines at Lockhart, operated by the Corona Coal and Coke Company, are shut down, the men quitting work this morning. It is reported that there is a probability of the Patton mines having to close down tomorrow. Nothing new in the situation here today. Everything quiet and at a standstill.

Oil House Burned. Birminghom, Ala., January 16.—(Special.) Yesterday morning the oil house of the Birmingham Rallway and Electric Com-pany, located in the western part of the city, caught fire, and was soon consumed. Much of the oil was saved, and, while the fire and smoke was appalling, the loss was not more than a few hundred dollars.

To Boom the Town. Huntsville, Ala., January 16.—(Special.)— Huntsville has organized a chamber of commerce, with Mr. R. E. Pettus, a leadcommerce, with air. R. E. Pettus, a lead-ing merchant, as president, and Hon. Wil-liam Richardson as vice president. The club starts with practically all of the busi-ness men of the city as members, and great good is expected to result.

Cotton Mill Resumed. Piedmont, Ala., January 16.—(Special.)— The Coosa cotton mill, which has been idle for several weeks past, resumed work yesterday. The hum of the machinery and yesterday. The hum of the machinery and the familiar sound of the mili's big whistle has inspired the business men here, and the town looks decidedly more cheerful.

Byars Gets a Continuance.

Byars Gets a Continuance.

Birmingham, Ala., January 16.—(Special.)—

Eugene Byars, charged with the murder of his cousin, Sargent Eugene Walker, near this city ten days ago, was to have been given a preliminary trial today, but his attorneys secured a continuance on the ground of the defendant's illness. The trial was posponed until January 25th. trial was posponed until January 25th.

Triplets in Texasville. Birmingham, Ala., January 16.—(Special.) A negro woman living at Texasville, Bar-tow county, gave birth last week to three children—all boys. The boys are doing well, but the mother has died.

Tuskegee Conference. Tuskegee, Ala., January 15.—(Special.)— The third annual Tuskegee negro conference will be held at Tuskegee, Ala., February 21,

A man's wife should always be the same especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make he "feel like a different person," so they alsay, and their husbands say so, too! DEATH ROLL.

Under the warrant the constables went up to the Ann street depot and marked each package, "Hold for the state." The sale will take place in a few days and this will likely bring the matter into court again. The consignees named in the warrant are all fictitious and the goods were those seized during the months of November and December and held by the railway under the instructions of the United States court. The court will probable intervene when the goods are offered for sale and a lively fight is anticipated. Knoxville, Tenn., January 16.—(Special.)—Mr. John C. Culverhouse, sheriff of this, Crawford, county, died this morning from an attack of fever. He had not been very well for some time, but was confined to his bed only one day. Mr. Culverhouse had been sheriff of Crawford county several years, and was a good one. The funeral will take place from the Methodist church tomorrow morning, and his remains will be interred in the Knoxville cemetery He leaves a wife and seven children.

Thomasville, Ga., January 16.—(Special.)—Mrs. Cynthia Maclean, one of the oldes and most estimable ladies in the city, die this morning. She was in her eighty-fir year and had been a citizen of this count since 1837. She was the mother of Count School Commissioner M. T. Maclean ar leaves many relatives and friends.

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WEATHER REPORT

A SAY

The Insurance

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In the southeastern districts of ened with dense clouds rapidly men erally, from the south, and by no say es were almost entirely clear. Exp. which were the south, and the south, and by no say its converte was a total sen ce of rainfall throughout the south reg ons, while in the northeast and northeast there was none worth recording the evening cloudless skies were the entire south, but in the northse pti ons cloudy weather still prevail as at law set every reporting station we at her bureau. The weather bull last: evening shows that the to was during the day rising over country, more especially in the state's where the mercury was ranging the his ties and seventies, the former of the Mississippi river and the latter. For tod'ay-Fair weather, with no decision in temperature, is indicated the Frest

BTATI ONS AND STATE

OF WEATHER SOUTHE AS.T.
Atlanta, Sia., clear ...
Charlotte, N. C., clear ...
Jacksonvil & Fla., clear ...
Knoxville, Yenn., clear
Mobile, Al a., clear ...
Motigomer y, Ala., clear

ridian, Market of the control of the

Huron, S. D., Clot Kansas City, Mo., North Platte, I Veb., Omaha, Neb., clot Rapid City, S. D., St. Louis, Mo., cle



Ashamed To Be Seen

Because of disfiguring facial blemits is the condition of 1 housands on thousands who live in a ignorance the fact that in Cutic w ra Soapist be found the purest, sw e etest and not effective skin purifier a net beautifer the world. It is so be scause it sinks at the root of all comp lexional distr urations, viz: THE C LOGGED, IRE TATED, INFLAMED OR SI LUGGISH POLE

For pimples, blackheads, red and silv sin, of rough hands with shapeless nall gary, this self-ing hair, and simple baby blemish with a wooden.

If tired, aching, net wons me knew the comfort, at eagth, as it in city in Cuticura Anti-Paja 1 they would never be with they would never be with they would never be with they women and lebut best plaster for women and lebut

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CARTERS

gue, Pain in the tion. Are free from all crude and irrits matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated. Small Pill. Fmall Dost. Small Pill.
Beware of Imitations and
Ask for CARTER'S and see you in C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.

20 Years of maria ous success in the treatment of MEN and WOMEN. Dr. W. W. Bowe

ATLANTA, CA., SPECIALIST IN Chronic, Nervous, Bloom and Skin Diseases.

VARICOCELE and Hydrocele per NERVOUS debility. STERILITY, IMPOTENCE. -The

desiring to marry, but are physically interested, quiekly restored.

Blood and Skin diseases, Syphilis and incomplete and Sores.

Urinary, Kidney and Bladder trouble.

Bularged Prostate.

Urethral Stricture permanently without cutting or caustics, at home, with interruption of business.

Bend 6c. in stamps for book and question in Best of business references furnished. Address.

W.W. Bowes, 2 Marletta St. Atlanta.

NOTICE.

Exposition Co. Pursuant to a resolution of the boad directors all parties holding Piedmond position Company stock are hereby as to furnish me with a list of the sowned by them, stating number of a whether common or preferred number date of stock certificate, to whom and by what officers signed. Prompt plance is necessary to determine if lilegal certificates have been issued.

Convict Camp.

RECAPTURED AT AMERICUS YESTERDAY

In the Future All His Privileges Will Be

Rough Prison Fare.

Curtailed, and He Will Have to Take

"Me Lud" Beresford, Georgia's patrician

being recaptured a few hours later.

whatever situation he has ever been pla

road station without a guard. Night before

Atlanta until yesterday morning, and then it created a stir of surprise. Mr. Gress was

ewhere in Americus, and the police of

police headquarters.

Beresford will be made to take prison

in the future and all his liberties

Americus, Ga., January 16.—(Special.)— The sensation of the hour is the escape of Lord Beresford. He evidently came to

Americus last night on the 9:15 train. Beresford was seen at 11 o'clock Monday night by a gentleman, but not dreaming of the lord's early return after his last

escapade here, the gentleman was taken

unawares and did not make known his suspicions. So it was not until the police re-ceived a telegram this morning from the Gress lumber camp notifying them of

Beresford's escape that the news was circulated on the streets that Americus was again entertaining the bogus lord. Immediately upor receipt of the telegram, Chief

Lamar and his assistants began a search

la Lee, where he spent the night. He

by the officers to the station house, captured he was clean shaven and

himself, having changed his clothes.

made no resistance and was taken in a hack

to have made a futile attempt to disguise

at Kramer and boarded the train, coming

to Americus, thinking he might get out of the city on a midnight train. There be-ing none he went down to Mme. Lee's house, where he was captured. Beresford

takes his capture coolly and asked for s

Constitution and Times-Recorder to see if either contained an account of his escape. He will be returned to Kramer camp to-

norrow morning and expects to be put in

chains. He says he will, however, be

lumber inspector, as his services in that capacity are too valuable for them to lose. A reward of \$100 for his arrest was telegraphed to the chief of police by the

Gress Lumber Company early this morn-ing, which will be divided between Officers Barron and Hagan. It was rumored that

Governor Northen had offered an addition-

al reward, but the report has not yet been

For rheumatism and neuralgia you can-not get a better remedy than Salvation Oil.

A BARBER SHOT.

the Shooting Is a Mystery.

nouse, was shot and fatally injured h

two unknown white men about 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

The shooting was a most mysterious at-

fair, and the detectives who are working on

the case are totally unable to form any theory of the case. Saulter is too badly

guests at a select dance given at the resi-dence of Ruby Birdsong, at 85 Jackson street. He remained until just before 2

LET THEM ALL ATTEND .- All wome

interested in the Woman's Co-operative Club are requested to meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the club rooms, 16 East Hunter. Women's part in the great exposition of '95 will be dicussed.

SENT TO ALABAMA.-Little Eunice

Sidney, the twelve-year-old girl, found at the union depot by Patrolman Jordan night

before last, was sent to Heffin, Ala., yester-

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

hurt to tell about the shooting in an nurt to tell about the shooting in an in-telligent manner, and & is likely that the mystery will never be solved. Night before last Saulter was one of the

He Was Shot by Two White Men and

Daniel Saulter, a barber at the Kimball

be curtailed.

How He Was Caught.

stern districts

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They also relieve Ditress from Dys, per usia, in digestion, and I to Heart for Dizziness, Name of Drowsiness, Bad M stoff the Mouth, Coated gue, Pain in the Side n all crude and irrita

Years of marin us success in the treatment of EN and WOMEN

W. Bowes ANTA, CA., CIALIST IN Nervous, Blood kin Diseases.

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ps for book and question lie erences furnished. Address
21 Marietta St. Atlanta, 40

OTICE.

A SAVING CLAUSE.

The Insurance Companies Will Rebuild | Chief Williams Is Determined to Run | General Manager Scott Reports on the | Beresford Quietly Steps Away from the the Old Capitol.

MILLEDGEVILLE ASKS THEM TO DO IT

Macon Has a New Bond Commissioner to Succeed Mr. Burke-Exposition Sub-scriptions Are to Be Solicited.

Macon, Ga., January 16 .- (Special.)-The fire insurance companies that had policies on the old state capitol, known as the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural college, which recently was badly damaged by fire, have decided to replace the building. The adjusters met at Milledgeville a few days ago and after a careful inspection of the burned building, and a confer-ence with the people of Milledgeville, agreed to rebuild the structure. Thus the llege will be preserved, and continue to ducate the boys and girls of Georgia The companies had the option, by their policies, either to pay the insurance in cash or replace the building. Ordinarily they prefer to pay the cash rather than be bothered with contracts and the annoyance of building, but so great was the desire of the people of Milledgeville that the compa the money into the state treasury that they consented to do so. Had the money been paid into the treasury it could not be made available again for the college except by direct appropriation by the legislature, and the people of Milledgeville were afraid to risk the chances of the legislature making the appropriation, because of the opposition that has prevailed in the last two legis-latures to branch colleges. The people of Milledgeville have agreed to relieve the in-surance companies of all trouble and an povance about the rebuilding and will conact to have the work done, and will give tract to have the work done, and will give bond to the insurance companies that the work shall not cost the companies more than the amount of the insurance. The in-surance on the building was \$20,000, carried by the Atlanta Home, Macon Fire and the orth British companies. Five thousand The Money Available.

Today at 12 o'clock a committee consisting of Messrs. Virgil Powers and J. N. Hazlehurst, of the public works commission; C. B. Willingham, of the citizens' administration of the citizens' and Alderman B. W. visory committee, and Aldermen B. W. Sperry and C. D. Findlay met with the bond commission at the office of President Brown to learn how much money could he made immediately available for the purpose of building sewers. It was shown that the commission now has on hand about \$25,000 in cash, \$10,000 loaned out and \$77,000 in state of Georgia bonds. These bonds can soon be sold, so the bond com-mission can furnish about \$112,000 with which to begin work immediately on the sewers. By the time this amount has been expended the commission will doubtless have other funds in its hands with which to buy sewer bonds, but should this not be the case some of the sewer bonds could be sold to parties other than the commission, and, if necessary, the commission could buy back these bonds when it had available funds. Though the people voted for the issuance of \$200,000 of sewer bonds, it is now estimated that the sewers can be built for \$160,000. The above mentioned subcommittee will meet with the general committee to-morrow afternoon.

A New Bond Commissioner. A short time ago Mr. T. C. Burke, regned as a member of the bond commissigned as a member of the bond commis-sion of the city of Macon to accept the po-sition of a fire commissioner. Under the new city charter he could not hold two city offices, so he resigned from the bond com-mission. Today Mr. Calder B. Willingham was elected Mr. Burke's successor on the bond commission. The selection is an eminently proper one in every respect. Mr is one of Macon's most highly esteemed citizens. He is a splendid business man and successful financier. The ond commission is composed of some of the best brain and character of the city. Mr.

R. H. Brown is the popular and able president of the commission. He has the affairs of the commission on his tongue's end at any time, and is always ready and willing to impart information concerning the by him and the commission.

The county commissioners met today and after transacting considerable routine business, discussed the proposition of the county uniting with the city to drain the swamp and share the expense. The commissioners expressed themselves as heartily in favor of the drainage and were willing that the county's share of the work should be done by the county chaingang. The commissioners do not feel authorized to appropriate cash, but in lieu of cash offer the services of the chaingang. The city will probably accept the aid of the chaingang rather than not have the swamp drained. The county commissioners will ask the road commis-sioners to consent for the gang to do the swamp work. It is said that the services of

the convicts are not specially needed on the public roads at this time. Committee of Ten. The committee of ten appointed to make preliminary arrangements for the canvass

for the stock of the Macon Exposition Company met today and accomplished much preliminary work. It is probable that to-morrow afternoon the general committee of fifty will meet at the board of trade rooms. The people of Bibb county and the city are greatly interested in the success of the exposition company and are manifesting much husiasm. The company will prove a valunable adjunct to the Georgia Agricultural Society, and the two organizations will unite in making the State fair next October a grand, attractive and highly creditable, and, altogether brilliant exposition.

Fire in a Grocery. Gadsden, Ala., January 16.—(Special.)—Fire tonight in Alabama City, a suburb of Gadsden, destroyed the grocery store of Shropshire & Woodliff. It is supposed that the safe was robbed and then the store fired. No fire had been in the store all day. The store was owned by Colonel Kyle. The The store was owned by Colonel Kyle. The

loss is \$3,900; no insurance. The loss on the stock of goods is \$1,200, with no insurance. Tendered His Resignation. S. Rogers, who has been pastor of the Baptist church here for the past year, to-night tendered his resignation, to take ef-fect February 1st. He has accepted a call to the First Baptist church, Lake City, Fia. It was with a great deal of emotion that the church as great deal of emotion that the church accepted his resignation.

THE WAY THEY'RE PUT UP, in sealed glass vials, is enough in itself to recommend Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. It keeps them always fresh and reliable. You can't be sure of the big, old-fashioned pills in wooden or pasteboard boxes.

But these little Pellets are better at every point. By their tonic or strengthening effect on the lining membranes of the intestines, they increase the natural action of the bowels, and permanently cure Jaundice, Biliousness, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, and consequent stupor or drowsiness.

There's no disturbance, no reaction afterward, and their help lasts. One tiny granule is a gentle laxsive; three are cathartic.

They're the smallest in size, the easiest to take, and the easiest in the way they act. They're the cheapest, too, for they're guananteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

Nothing else can be "just as good." Tricky dealers always have things to urge upon you which are better for them to sell, but bad for you to buy.

WAR ON GAMBLERS. MAKING ITS RENTAL "ME LUD" GETS AWAY

Them Out of Town.

ATLANTA BOYS GOING TO THE FIGHT

They Are Under Ten, but Enthusiast Over the Corbett-Mitchell Contest. Central's Receivers Inspecting.

Columbus, Ga., January 16,-(Special.)-Last night, about 10 o'clock, a squad of policemen, led by Chief Williams and Lleutenant Ryckeley, raided a gambling saloon in the rear of a barber shop at the Centennial wagon yard, and as the result J. M. Reese, Joe Alberson, Sam Gordon and Joe Bishop, all young white men spent the night at the police headquarters, and this morning, before the recorder, waived a hearing, and were placed under

A poker table, thirty-five stacks of chips several decks of cards and about \$25 in money were also captured by the officers. The rald is but the opening gun. Chie Williams is determined that gambling in Columbus shall have an end, and he is firmly backed by the police commissioners and all good citizens of Columbus.

A telegram has been received in Colum bus announcing the death, at his home, near Millwood, Clark county, Virginia, of Captain William N. Nelson, at one time a citizen of Columbus. Captain Nelson died was the ultimate result of a wound through the lung, received while leading his com Nelson Rifles, of the Stonewall brigade, in the first battle of Manassas, Dr. F. O. Ticknor's beautiful "Our Life," was written and inscribed to Captain Nelson while the latter lay dar gerously wounded at Manassas. Cap tain Nelson served his country in many positions of trust and honor. He was one of the early volunteers in the Mexican war.

The election of a county school commis-sioner to succeed Captain N. G. Oattis, resigned, will take place next Tuesday. The date has been decided upon by President Jackson, of the county board, according to the instructions of State School Commis-

ioner Bradwell. There are five candidates for the office-Professor A. C. Flewellyn, of Columbus Messrs. J. W. Jackson, Sr., F. J. Johnston W. Ogletree and Joseph Bond, who reside in the county. Last year there were fifty schools in the county and the office patal \$600. Captain Oattis, whose resignation as county school commissioner for Muscogee, was recently accepted, has serv ed the county as school commissioner about twenty years.

Newsy Notes. The two baby Bohemians from Atlanta have been ordered confined in jail for a week. It is hoped that communication can be had with their Atlanta relatives. The infants say that they are on their way to the Corbett-Mitchell fight.

Receivers Comer and Hayes, of the Central, were here today. They are on a tour over the entire system.

Miss Alice Curtis will give a reception

Miss Alice Curtis will give a reception tomorrow evening, complimentary to Miss Connerat, of Savannah; Miss Pruett, of Goldsboro, N. C., and Miss Johnston and Miss Copeland, of Eufaula, Ala.

Mrs. H. H. Epping, Jr., complimented Miss Nona Spencer, of New York, with a very delightful card party last night.

Mrs. A. J. Lowe is critically ill at the Vernon, and her family and physician are apprehensive.

apprehensive.

The superior court will be occupied all of the next ten days on civil business. Judge Butt takes the docket in regular order and will not set any civil cases. The Garlington rape case has been set for January 31st. E. H. Fleming, the man of opal fame, is still in Columbus. He is selling his cactus hedge fence.

Cuthbert, Ga., January 16 .- (Special.)-The Cuthbert, Ga., January 16.—(Special.)—The mayor and council of 1893 held their last meeting last night. At the conclusion of the meeting the following officers for 1894 were reinstalled: Robert L. Moye, as mayor; J. E. Douglass, D. M. Jacobs, Ab Jones, John H. Sealy and Robert Toombs, Jr., as councilmen. All of the above officers are old officers, except Dr. Douglass, who succeeds Mr. G. D. Webb, on the council. The mayor and council then went into the election of other officers, which resulted as follows: John D. Gunn, clerk; Webb, treasurer, succeeding J. A. Rawls: Charles Taunton, chief of police: W. L. Peacock, deputy police; R. L. Hester succeeds James McKenna as sexton and ter succeeds James McKenna as sexton and street overseer. F. M. Allison was re-elect-ed city weigher; Charles Taunton was re-elected city engineer; Mose Reddick, col-ored, was re-elected lamplighter. The council elected Councilman D. M. Jacobs as mayor pro tem. Mayor Moye announced his standing committees and the officers of 1894 began work for the city in earnest.

Has the Other Two. Gainesville, Ga., January 16 .- (Special.)-Captain Tom Hanie brought in Kale Yarbrough and John M. Cram last night and blaced them in the common jail of Hall ounty for safe keeping.

He captured the brace of safe blowers in

Jackson county at 4 o'clock yesterday af-ternoon. He has a quartet of the gang now in jail and the other two of the gang Hall superior court is now in session and the boys will, no doubt, get a prompt hearing and know their doom.

Thomasville's Election.

Thomasville, Ga., January 16 .- (Special.)-The municipal election held here today was quiet, there being little or no opposition The following were elected: H. W. Hop-kins, mayor; G. W. Herring, S. L. Hayes. W. C. Pittman, L. H. Jerger, E. M. Mallette and G. J. Hopkins, aldermen. All except Pittman and Hopkins were members of the old board.

Young Men's Christian Association New York, January 16.—The world's com-mittee of Young Men's Christian Associa-tions, with headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland, have just issued the call for the thirteenth international conference of the Young Men's Christian Association of all lands, to meet in London, the 31st of May next. The conference will continue until the 6th of June. It will include a public thanksgiving sermon in St. Paul's cathedral on June 5th, presided over by the Right Reverend Bishop of Ripon, D.D., and a reception on June 6th, the jubilee day, at Royal Albert hall, South Kensington.

A Soap Factory Robbed.

Zanesville, O., January 16 .- At an early hour this morning three masked men entered the this morning three masked then entered the soap factory of Schultz & Ço., overpowered Watchman Day, and, after binding and gagging him, threw him in a closet. The safe was then blown open and \$3,800 in checks, \$200 in money and a diamond ring were taken. The robbers then made their

"OLD TIMES AND NEW."

Colonel J. P. Sanford Delighted His Audience Last Night.

It was a delightful audience that retired at 10 o'clock from the lecture hall of the Young Men's Christian Association last night, after the brilliant, eloquent and captivating lecture of Colonel J. P. Sanford.
His subject was "Old Times and New," and from peginning to end it was remete with rare incident and humorous anecdots. with rare incident and humorous anecdote. From the very start he had his audience with him, and along the highways leading to ancient Rome, the ruins of Pompeil, the pyramius of the Nile, and many other places of historic interest in the old world, he carried his hearers, regaling them with quaint humor and delightful bits of information.

mation.

It was an entertaining lecture and one full of instruction. Colonel Sanford is a native of Louisiana, and is one of the finest specimens of the physical man that has ever been to this city. A massive head surmounts a broad pair of shoulders, illuminated with an eye at once suggestive of power and radiant with kindness. It was a lecture worth hearing, and one that did everybody good who heard it.

Georgia's Earnings.

AUGUSTA MERCHANTS CLOSE UP

An Old Man Disappears and His Sons Think That He Has Been Murdered and Robbed.

Augusta, Ga., January 16 .- (Special.)-The Georgia railroad directors held their bi-monthly meeting today. A report was made stating that the \$100,000 bond had been filed and accepted by Governor Northen and the bank was now a legalized state deposi-tory. General Manager Scott made a re-port for the six months just passed, showing that the net earnings of the road dur-ing that time amounted to \$410,000. He stated that he thought there would be no culty in earning \$190,000 in the next six months, which would liquidate the \$600,000 year'y rental of the road. Resolutions sepect to the memory of Major Daniel N.
speer were adopted.
Mullarky & Harty, retail dry goods mer-

chants, failed today. Their store was closed this afternoon by Sheriff O'Connor under foreclosure of a mortgage held by William Gallaher, of Mayo, Ireland, a nephew of Mr. Mullarky, for \$11,000. The firm this morning gave fourteen mortgages, amounting to \$31,832.78. They preferred all local creditors and gave Sefft. Miller & Co. of New York, a mortgage for \$3,000. News of the failure was received with surprise and regret, for the firm was composed of hustling young men. Mr. Mullarky says their trouble was due to poor collections. The assets of the firm consists of \$30,000 worth of stock and \$11,000 of notes and accounts The liabilities, it is not thought, will exceed \$30,000. Mr. Mullarky thinks he and his partner will be able to make a settlement with their creditors and reopen bustness in a short while. Other mortgages given are to the Irish American Investment Company, of Augusta, for \$1,000; to the Irish-American Dime Savings bank for \$1, 750; to the National Exchange bank for \$1,-750; to the National Exchange bank, \$3,000; Mary A. Harty, \$3,500; John F.annery, or Savannah, \$750; John A. Brenner, executor, \$3,200; King mill, \$566.77; Sibley mills, \$400.01; W. J. Harty, \$900; Maggie L. Harty, \$900 Maggie L. Harty,

Savannah, \$750; John A. Brenner, executor, \$3,200; King mill, \$566.77; Sibley mills, \$400.01; W. J. Harty, \$500; Maggie L. Harty, \$500; M. P. Carroll, \$706.

The annual election of directors of the Irisa American Dime Savings bank was held today and the following directors were elected: Patrick Armstrong, P. M. Mulherin, William Schweigert, M. J. McAuliffe, A. F. Morris, F. X. Dorr and E. J. Cosgrove. It was decided to reduce the number of the board of directors from fifteen to seven, as that was a sufficient number to do the necessary work. The resignation of Mr. P. M. Mulherin, the cashier, was received and accepted. Tomorrow the new board of directors will meet and e.ect a cashier to fill Mr. Mulherin's place.

Thomas Campbell, an old darky of Jackson, S. C., left his home last Thursday afternoon with a one-horse wagon to come to Augusta for the purpose of laying in some rations. The old man' started for home Friday moraing, but never reached there. His son, John, of Jackson Station, became worried at the continued absence of the old man, and came up Friday to find out why his father had not returned. Here he met his brother, who knew that his father had left for home, but didn't know why he had not reached there. The two brothers then commenced a search for the old man, and took the route generally taken by him when homeward bound. In Brooks's swamp, about two miles out of the city, they found the wagon, but the mule and driver were gone. They found a woman who said that she had seen a white man talking to Campbell, and seemed to be talking about the mule. The boys are very much wcrried concerning the whereabouts of their father. They searched the woods and swamps all day, but could not find the missing man. The sons now believe that he was robbed and murdered. Mrs. Lucinda Browning, the oldest person in this county, died today at the age of one hundred and five years. She was born on Christmas day, 1789. She was without a relative, and very poor; but she would never consent to go to, the poorhouse. She was

for thirty years, and she will be buried from there in the morning.

Mrs. S. C. Mackey was ginning cotton at her farm on the Wrightsboro road, near Augusta, this morning at 3:30 o'clock. The ginhouse caught fire, and it with two bales of cotton were burned.

Francis Xavier Loughran, the recent inheriter of a large estate, who has been missing from home in Washington city, and for whom search is now being made, is about to be located. The postmaster of Augusta, who has been inquiring about

is about to be located. The postmaster of Augusta, who has been inquiring about Loughran, this morning received a letter from F. S. Cissell, of 131 York street, Sa-vannah, in which he says he knows Lough ran, and that the young man worked for him for a considerable time. Mr. Cissel says the missing heir is now in this state on a turpentine farm, and that he can and will place him, and have him to return home and get possession of his wealth.

Ran Away to See the Fight.

Waycross, Ga., January 16.—(Special.)-John and Horace Brooks, two young boys of Savannah, Ga., ran away from home Saturday night and beat their way in an empty box car to this place. The police empty box car to this place. The police officers discovered them in the car, and the boys fled. J. McP. McPharr, a former resident of 'Savannah, saw the Brooks boys about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and he knew them. The boys told Mr. McPharr that they were on their way to Jacksonville to see the Corbett-Mitchell fight, and had only \$1. Captain McPharr wired Captain J. F. Brooks, the father of the boys, that they were here, and Captain Brooks came from Savannah last evening and took the boys home with him.

The Racing Men Lose. Washington, January 16 .- The Ivy City race track case has been decided against

Have YOU yspebsia in your family ?

No one thing causes more dyspepsia than lard.

OTTOLENE

the new Shortening is sweet, clean, and healthful. and other invalids

can eat food cooked With COTTOLENE Without unpleasant effect. For Allcooking purposes it is PURER, SWEETER Shortening, Therefore, use Cottolene.
Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS.

Many Persons are broken
vn from overwork or household cares
srown's Iron Bitters Rebuilds the
system, aids digestion, removes excess of bila
and cures malaria. Get the genuins

BRONCHIAL CATARRH.

A Rasping, Tearing Cough, With Labored Breathing, and Bronchial Irritation and Inflammation.

MEN OF ABILITY

Commending the Copeland System as the Best in Lung Troubles.

convict, book writer and prince of confidence men, gave an exhibition of dullness that does not reflect credit upon his past record of smootness, by escaping from the Gress convict camp night before last and Mr. J. D. Stowe, 11/2 North Boulevard. this city, now with the Richmond and Dan-Beresford is, above all things, smooth, and this instituating, pleasing smoothness has always secured the best for him in ville railroad, and who is an engineer of wide reputation, narrates his experience

In the convict camp it won the keepers and caused special privileges to be granted him in the way of allowing him immunity from stripes.

But Beresford's surface appearance of gentlemanilness and honesty is only fair seeming. At heart he is ungrateful, as his latest exhibition shows. Hereafter he will be compelled to submit to prison fare of the very worst type and his future is gloomy at the best. gloomy at the best.

Beresford has always been allowed privileges at the camp, but since the episode which led to the dismissal of Keeper Crabb and the fining of Lessee Gress, these special liberties have been somewhat abridged.

It seems that he was still allowed to cover his convict shirt with a citizen's coat, how-ever, and allowed to walk about the rail-

last he got aboard the Savannah. Americus and Montgomery train and disappeared. He was soon missed from the camp and the authorities were not long in learning that he had boarded the train for American cus. Telegrams were sent to sheriffs of all the neighboring counties.

News of the escape was not received in "I went to the Copeland physicians or telligent people whom I knew to be trusttelligent people whom I knew to be trust-worthy, and who gave me absolute assur-ance of the unquestionable superiority of the Copeland treatment in catarrh, asthma and lung troubles, as in chronic diseases generally. it created a stir of surprise. Mr. Gress was agitated over the affair, as he has been very strict in looking after Beresford since the Crabb episode. He was helpless to do anything in the matter, however.

In Americus and at the camps it was believed that Beresford had not gotten far away. It was believed that he was hidden somewhere in Americus, and the police of

enerally.
"My trouble was asthma and bronchitis, my trouble was astinna and bronchitis, with weak lungs and a wasting and very distressing cough, all brought on by long neglected catarrh of the head and throat. neglected catarrh of the head and throat. I had been ill for years, and had had treatment with some of the most celebrated physicians in this country. But I never found so much as complete relief from distress, let alone a radical and lasting cure, till my short course of treatment with the Copeland physicians.

"My worst symptoms were the painful, benefic cough, the asthmatic difficulty in somewhere in Americus, and the police of that city were kept busy looking for the aristocrátic convict. They searched everywhere througnout the city and finally located Beresford in a house in the suburbs of the city about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The lord was very much surprised and shocked at the intrusion of the officers, but was taken in charge and conveyed to

chornic cough; the asthmatic difficulty chornic cough; the asthmatic difficulty in breathing, night sweats and evening fevers premonitory of consumption, and consequent emaclation and great physical debility. The choking spells of asthma would sometimes occur simultaneously with the wrenching and racking paroxysms of coughing, a strain that I couldn't live through without a desperate struggle.

"When I began with Dr. Copeland I had become as enfeebled and wasted that I had

become so enfeebled and wasted that I had quit all work, never expecting to resume. But this splendid system of dealing with these maladies saved and cured me."

HELP WANTED-Male.

WANTED—Salesmen and agents to take the agency for our celebrated Mackin-toshes. A grand, good thing for some body. Light work and good pay. Write at once for particulars and terms. The A. C. Cattell Co., Manufacturers, Cincin-nati. O.

for the convict. It was suspected that Beresford might be in one of the houses of ill fame, hence every avenue to these places was shadowed and at 11 o'clock this WE WILL START YOU in a pleasant and profitable business. No capital required. profitable business. No capital required. No pedding, either sex. \$50 a week easily made. Western Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo. morning Officers Hagan and Barron made the pull. Beresford was found in the house of Leomade. Western Supply Co., St. Louis, Mr.
WANTED—A salesman; \$20 to \$50 weekly
can be made with our goods in any locality; will prove it or forfeit \$100. Salary
or commission as you prefer. The results
of a few hours' work often equal a week's
wages. Address "Manufacturers." P. O.
Box 5308, Boston, Mass. jan 9-26t eod. The Constitution's correspondent saw Beresford in the lock up and learned from him that he quiety walked out of the camp

Box 5308, Boston, Mass. jan 9-26t cod.

WANTED—Salesmen or agents. Good pay selling pants to order \$3, suits \$15. Hunter Tailoring Company, Cincinnati, O. decd-60t e o d

AGENTS—Salary or commission. The greatest invention of the age. The new patent chemical ink erasing pencil. Sells on sight. Works like magic. Agents are making from \$25 to \$125 per week. For further particulars write the Monroe Erafurther particulars write the Monroe Era ser M'f'g Co., X 16, LaCrosse, Wis. sep 10—dly e o d

sep 10-dly e o dr WANTED-Six good stone masons for Rang rick work at the crossing of San-tee river, on Manchester and Augusta railroad, near Remini, S. C., twenty miles from Sumter, S. C. Wages, \$3 per day. J. E. O'Hearn & Bro., contractors, Remi-ni, S. C. nl, S. C.

WANTED—Ten first-class insurance solicitors for city; best paying contract in Georgia, with five years renewal interest.
Only genteel men need apply. Room 40k Kiser building. Call next ten days 9 to 10 a. m. jan14-2t sun wed

10 a. m. jaul4-2t sun wed WANTED—Salesman who fully understands the crockery, glassware and tinware business and who has traveled and sold the trade of Alabama and Georgia. Al' communications strictly confidential. Address giving particulars upon the above points, also age and references, Charles H. Torch & Bro., Baltimore. jan 10—4t wed sun MEN TO SELI, BAKING POWDER—Steady employment, experience unneces-IEN TO SELL BARING Steady employment, experience unneces-sary, 375 salary or commission. U. S. Chemical Works, 840 Van Buren, Chicago, aug 13-6m

SITUATIONS WANTED-Male.

MIDDLE-AGED man from Virginia, long experience in mercantile business, desires a situation of any kind. Salary no object. References. Address W. J. R., this office.

MATRIMONIAL.

ILLUSTRATED marriage journal, containing photo-engravings of persons desiring correspondents, mailed free. The Brown Pub. Co., Toledo, O. jan3 17t

WANTED-Agents.

street. He remained until just before 2 o'clock, when he started home, unaccompanied. He walked diagonally across the wide vacant lot at the corner of Wheat and Jackson streets, known as the circus grounds, and when about midway across the lot some one shot him.

Whether there was a quarrel before the shooting occurred is not known, but it is generally conceded that the deed was committed by one of two white men who were seen to leave the place very hurriedly after the shots were heard.

Saulter was carried to his home at 191 Butler street, and an examination made by Dr. Crawford revealed the fact that he had been shot in the head. The wound was evidently a dangerous one, perhaps a fatal one. After regaining consciousness Saulter said that one of the two white men shot him under the impression that he was a negro against whom they had a grudge. He denies having had a quarrel with them previous to the shooting. The detectives have been so far unable to discover anything about the origin of the shooting.

LET THEM ALL ATTEND.—All women GOOD AGENTS EVERYWHERE for lates office specialty. Sells itself with large profit. Enclose stamp. Am. Lock-Crank Co., Milwaukee, Wis. jan 7-13-21-28

AGENTS WANTED—Agents selling water filters will do well to address P. O. Box 1443, Boston, Mass. jan 16-2t

WANTED—ACENTS TWA Actor. 156 and WANTED AGENTS The Actna Life and Accident Insurance Company wants for Accident Insurance Company wants ten active solicitors to work in Georgia. Ad-dress William H. Bone, Manager, 415 Ki-ser Building. jan 7-1mo.

WANTED-Miscellaneous. WANTED—Good second hand pair platform scales on wheels, 600 or 1,200 pounds ca-pacity. Address Box 187, Atlanta. WANTED-To buy 20 shares Germania Loan and Banking Company stock. Aaron Haas & Co.

BUSINESS CHANCES. FOR SALE—A clean stock hardware, stoves, tinware, etc., established trade, only house of the kind here. Stock about \$3,000; best town in north Georgia. Terms cash. Address, Hardware Store, Carrollton, Ga. jan 17-wed su.

FOR SALE—State rights of a valuable patent; sels on sight; large returns, but small capital required. Address O. D. Olney & Co., Potosi, Mo. jan 16—2t

FOR SALE-Miscellaneous. FOR SALE-14 shares of B. and L. stock; matures in one more year. Owner not able to keep up payments. Great snap for some one. Address J. C., care Consti-

NOTICE—I will apply at next meeting of council for beer license at 612 Marietta street. G. W. Walton. jan14-5t MARRIED LADIES, for absolute sp'ety and health use the Gem. New Invention. Send 10 cents. Ladies' Novelty Company, Kansas City, Mo. sepl-ly CURING BY MAIL.

An Assistant U. S. Postmaster on Dr. Copeland's Catarrh Treatment. Assistant United States Postmaster C. R. empson, of Maysville, Ky., speak

his prompt cure of chronic catarrhal dis-ease under the Copeland system, writes: "I desire to testify to the efficiency of the Copeland treatment for catarrh. Was troucopeland treatment for catarrn. Was trou-bled with catarrh of the head for four or five years, and tried numberless remedies, but was unable to get any permanent re-lief until treated by the Copeland system and cured. I can heartly recommend their

TO BE FREE!

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gusta, contains 70 rooms, besides office, billiard room, etc., newly papered and pa ed throughout. Large airy rooms. Every modern convenience. Possession at once No furniture. Price exceedingly low for prompt applicant. Apply to JOHN W. DICKE

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ATLANTA, GA., January 17, 1893.

Mr. Carlisle Surrenders.

Secretary Carlisle's formal announce nt that if congress does not speedily ower him to issue bonds to replenthe gold reserve fund in the treasry, he will proceed to exercise the btful authority which the act of 1875 is alleged to confer on him, will ad a cold chill up the spines of those ho are anxious for the welfare of the le and the party.

The democratic administration venures far when it accepts the advice of ohn Sherman and surrenders to the ors of the capitalists who control eastern banks in a matter of such ital importance to the prosperity of the No democrat who cares a ran or the interests of the people or for the welfare of his party can either defend dorse such a scheme. It is, in fact the nature of an outrage on the taxpayers of the country, and we very ach fear that it will be deeply resented by those whose interests are to be saced to the greed of eastern capital-

Without entering into the legal as ects of the proposed bond issue, it is cient to say that some of the best awyers maintain that the authority is ngly vague and unsatisfactory, hile other legal minds maintain that, the law confers the right to ise bonds, the proceeds thereof cannot be diverted from the redemption purpose contemplated by the act. That act says that in order "to enable the secary of the treasury to prepare and ovide for the redemption in this act rized and required, he is author zed * * * to issue, sell and dispose of the bonds described in the act of 1870."

> as the redemption of United tender treasury notes out January 1, 1879. This is loubtful authority. Will nds in 1894 enable the secepare and provide for" the of specie payments which in 1879 . Asif the authority were unques

on authorized and described

here seems to be no doubt in of the best lawyers that the be held for the purpose set forth ne act—the redemption of legal ten-notes outstanding in 1879. It canbe used by Mr. Carlisle for the purof filling out a deficit of available eash, or for meeting the current obligans of the government. And yet Mr. arlisle has been so using the remnants the fund he found there, and will conso to use it with the prospect that efore the year is out the reserve will pleted again, and another bond

en The New York World, which y be depended on to stand by the adstration whenever it has any ground atever to stand on, shrinks from the cy of issuing bonds in response to mors of the eastern bankers. It sks this question: "Do the banks that reaten to squeeze the treasury insist pelling an increase of the national ebt that only capitalists will profit by? question is important enough for Mr. Carlisle to seriously consider. Will secretary of the terasury, in the ce of the democratic policy-with the le of the country in the most serinancial straits they have ever exced-insist on an increase of the donal debt that capitalists alone will at by? Will he commit the outrage reasing the burdens of the taxpay in order that capitalists may hav are investment for their idle funds re is another view of this matter at has not been duly considered. In 873, in 1879, in 1883, in 1885 and in

when there were panics and semi s, and rumors of panies in Wall and when the capitalists and culators were short of funds, there a great clamor for the government em bonds, in order to relieve cy famine. In almost every case the government was called to the d of Wall street, the redemption of relieved the strain and restored illibrium. Does it not follow the sale of bonds will contract the and thus add seriously to the from which the people are nov g? If the gold which the treases from the sale of bonds is to d as a redemption fund, it will a absolutely out of circulation, he currency will be contracted to at. If the gold is not to be s a redemption fund, then there e demands for bond issues until pitalists of the east have all their sted in these safe and con-

ery much afraid that Mr curate some very dark e of this country when e clamors of the mon-et and lends a willof business for his own party and for the eastern capitalists whose agent he is than when he succeeded in gaining the consent of Mr. Carlisle to carry out a scheme which Benjamin Harrison had treated with deserved contempt.

A Sinker on It.

Heretofore it has been the habit of the speculators to have quite a picnic in the cotton market when all signs show that the supply of the staple in the hands of the planters is about exhausted. It has been the custom to keep the price as low as possible until the movement from the plantations and the stocks a interior towns demonstrated that the crop is about marketed, and then to get behind the market and give it a tremen dous boom.

There have been large profits for the speculators in these tactics, and they have pursued them pretty actively for many years. The movement of the mar ket during the past two or three days shows that there has been a serious ef fort made to take advantage of the prac tical exhaustion of the plantation supply of cotton, but there seems to be a sinke attached to the price. It is the sinker of the single gold standard, and a frac tion of additional weight will likely be added to it by the government purchase of gold which Mr. Carlisle proposes to engage in on his own responsibility.

And yet if all the bears become bulls as they are in the habit of doing at this season of the year, their influence ought to be sufficient to send the price up a little. Whenever that happens we ad vise farmers who have any cotton on hand to sell at once.

Nashville and Her Problem.

The appearance of smallpox in Nashville is causing the people of that city a good deal of unnecessary alarm. The authorities have acted wisely and promptly in providing for the systematic vaccination of the citizens, and the chances are that the epidemic will be stamped out in a short time.

Dr. Atchison tells his fellow citizens in Nashville that public alarm just now would be public folly. He assures them that smallpox always retreats before vaccination, and says that a vaccin ited person may come in contact with another who has come from an infected room with scarcely any danger.

When Atlanta had a brief experience with smallpox a few years ago we adopted a system of compulsory vaccination, and burned a few shanties which seemed to be the central headquarters of the pest. After that, we had no more trou-The disease disappeared almost as quickly as it came and it left hardly a trace behind. It is to be hoped that Nashville will try our vigorous methods There is no reason why its present epidemic should spread to any extent.

Sherman and the Silver Bullion.

John Sherman is undoubtedly one of the shrewdest politicians this country has even seen. He is accomplished in all the arts of the modern republican politician, and one of these is the art of unblushing mendacity. Exposure has no sort of effect on him. He merely smiles and goes on with the same old performance, which his art makes always new.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of Monday prints the report of an interview with Sherman in which the veteran republican shyster makes the statement that the silver bullion in the treasury is to be held as a fund of redemption. To this he adds:

To take the seigniorage and coin it would compel the coinage of the silver redemption fund now in the treasury vaults. This, under the Ohio law I have recalled, would be larceny. Under the Sherman law and a section not repealed it is to be held as a redemption fund.

Then, again, there are a class who to issue treasury notes on the seigniorage; that is, estimate what the seigniorage ought to be and pledge it as a fund of redemi tion for the issue of treasury notes. This class forget that the silver in the treasury of silver, worth within \$17,000,000 of its cost to the United States. All schemes of this kind simply aim at flat money. If you

come flat money. Here Sherman declares, in effect, that the silver bullion under an unrepealed section of the purchase act of 1890, is to be held in the form of bullion for the redemption of the silver notes of 1890. To coin the seigniorage, he asserts. would compel the coinage of the redemption fund, and this would be lar ceny. In other words, Sherman maintains that the silver bullion in the treasury cannot be coined at all, but is to be held as a redemption fund. When redemption becomes necessary or desirable, the bullion can be sold for the gold necessary to the redemption of the silver notes.

He has no doubt already succeeded in mpressing this mendacious view of the law on the mind of Mr. Carlisle, otherwise the secretary would not have adopt ed the policy of Charles Foster by which the silver notes are redeemed in gold. But the unrepealed section of the Sherman law is very plain. It says that after the 1st day of July, 1891, the secretary of the treasury "shall coin of

the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or seignlorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury,"

In fine, according to the law, the bullion silver is not a redemption fund until it is coined into dollars. On one side we have the law, on the other John Sherman's habit of reckless mendacity and evasion. Nevertheless, we have no doubt that the policy outlined in Sherman's interview will be readily adopted by the secretary of the treasury should the necessity ever arise. We re gret the necessity of entertaining this belief and of expressing it, but recent

developments leave us no choice. One of the Many.

Mr. Russell Sage wants the tax comnissioners of New York to reduce the assessment of his personal property. Most of his wealth is in the shape of personalty and it is known to be worth at east \$20,000,000. Yet he kicks because it has been valued at \$600,000, and he

is asked to pay taxes on that amount.

The tax commissioners have offered to revise the assessment if Mr. Sage will swear that it is excessive. This puts the illionaire in a box. If he will perjure himself, and the commissioners accept his affidavit, he will secure a slight rematter he will leave the impression that his assessment is in reality too low.

It is an interesting case because it is only one of many such cases in the large eastern cities, and under an income tax it is probable that men like Mr. Sage would be found protesting every year.

The only remedy is to let a man who objects to an assessment make an affidavit, and send him to the penitentiary if he swears falsely. We do not hear of any trouble in England where the rich men of the country meet in parliament and voluntarily tax their own incomes year after year. These wealthy Englishmen recognize the fact that an income tax is the best and most equitable way of raising revenue to meet the expenses of the government, and that It prevents unnecessary meddling with the financial and tariff systems upon whose stability the commercial and industrial interests of the kingdom so largely depend. They cheerfully pay a tax on their incomes because it saves them from a more objectionable tax from a system which would disturb the business of the country every few years, as is the case in the United States.

The few Americans who would try to dodge an income tax would shirk any tax if they could, just as Mr. Sage is trying to scale his \$20,000,000 of peronalty down to less than \$600,000. The only way to deal with such men is to make them file their protests under oath, and then prosecute them when they swear falsely.

Valuable Southern Real Estate.

The proposition to convert all the battlefields of the late war into national parks has been received with much favor in the north, and the owners of these fields will probably make a good thing of it some day by selling them to the government.

As the proposed parks are all located in the south, with the exception of Gettysburg, it will be seen that the movement bids fair to greatly advance the price of many large tracts of land in this region. The notable battlefields between Chattanooga and Atlanta are quite numerous, and they would cost the government a very large sum of money. Our city itself was practically a battle-ground, as it was besieged for many weeks, but as it cannot be turned into a park, perhaps the better plan would be to erect splendid battle menument to commemorate the siege and the beginning of the march to the sea.

One of these days, when the matter is properly presented, the government will liberally aid in the erection of such a monument and the Grand Army of the Republic and the confederate veterans would doubtless be heartily in favor of

Southern owners of old battlefields should keep their eyes open. Such real estate will be very valuable in the future and will bring a fancy price. There are thousands of acres of it around At-

What the People Can Do.

The American people can bring a pres sure to bear upon congress that will in a short time give the country financial

In every city and town bimetallic leagues should be organized, and these leagues should flood congress with petitions demanding the remonetization of silver. Our representatives yield readily to public opinion. They yielded after the campaign of 1878 and granted the partial restoration of silver in response to thousands of petitions demanding it. What the people did in 1878 they can lo this year, if they will organize make themselves heard by their con-

gressmen. The remonetization of silver is abso lutely necessary to restore our former prosperity. Mr. Goschen described the situation correctly at the monetary conference of 1878 when he said: "States refuse to employ silver because of the depression, and the depression continues because states refuse to employ it. We are in a vicious circle." After thi conference silver was discarded by many states and gold appreciated to such an extent that Rothschild said at the conference of 1892: "If the conference adjourns without arriving at any definite conclusion, there will be a depreciation in the value of silver out of which a monetary panic will ensue which it will be earful to contemplate." The conference broke up without any definite result.

Let us see what has occurred since that time. A writer in The Chicago Times

savs: Since then India has closed her mints against the free coinage of silver with a view to adopting the gold standard, and Japan is contemplating similar action. This country has contemptuously thrown silver side, and all commercial nations are en gaged in a mad strugg'e for gold, the annual output of which is quite or nearly absorbed by the arts. In the meantime the purchasing power of gold is continually rising, and the price of silver was never so low as now in the history of that metal. The prices of our great staples, wheat and cotton, as their surplus is sold in the English market, are determined by their gold price in England, and there manifestly can be no permanent rise in these evices. gaged in a mad strugg'e for gold, th e no permanent rise in these prilong as the purchasing power of gold in-creases or eyen remains stationary. And in sympathy with them the prices of the products of all our agricultural industries.

the main support of our trade and com-merce, are continually falling.

Suspended industries are adding daily to the vast army of the unemployed who are subsisting upon charity, which can at most afford only temporary self. afford only temporary relief. Shrinking in-dustries are depriving railroads of their customary earnings, and already over 34,-000 miles of these roads are in the hands of receivers preparatory to their readjust ment and reorganization upon a diminished capital, to be many times repeated while we are on our downward grade to a gold standard, which can be reached only by a continuous contraction of our circulating medium, and when all the commercial na tions shall reach that condition, as the weight of debts and taxes grow with the appreciation of money, the property of the world will not be sufficient to pay the world's indebtedness. It will then all belong to the creditor classes and owners of money, after they nave received many times over their principal and interest, as compared with the labor expended in placing upon the market the products of industry with which these products of inwith which these payments are

Until we place silver in competition with gold as a money metal, we may expect to see the golden boa constrictor tightening its coils and squeezing the life out of our industries. Under the gold standard the price of our cotton and other staples will continue to be fixed in England.

There is no hope from an administration whose financial adviser is John

duction of his tax. But if he drops the Sherman, but the people can eliminate this evil genius and cause the democratic majority in congress to carry out the bimetallic plank of the Chicago platform. They can do it by organizing bimetallic leagues in every city, town, village and hamlet and loading the mails with petitions to their congressmen urging them to redeem the silver pledge in our platform. No congress could stand against such a pressure. In the course of a few months our representatives would turn their backs on John Sherman and his associates, and respond to the demands of their constituents. The people can make themselves masters of the situation if they will organize and make themselves heard and felt

Coming to Atlanta.

The Chicago Inter Ocean, one of the ost influential and popular republican dailles in the country, quotes The Constitution's endorsement of our city council's invitation to the Grand Army of the Republic to hold its encampment here in 1895 and says:

This is true, and the proposition to hold the encampment of 1895 in Atlanta will meet with instant approval by many union veterans. The longing to visit once more the old battlefields is very strong with most old soldiers, and it with advancing age. The opportunity satisfy this desire would come with the cation of the encampment at Atlanta. The battlefields of Stone river, Chickamauga, and Chattanooga would be within easy reach of the tourists, going or coming, and the territory between Chattanooga and Atlanta would be alive with interest to the survivors of the armies of the Cumberland Tennessee and Ohio, and the corps of the astern army that came west after Chick-

mauga.

The troops of the western armies in the maneuvers incident to the great campaigns of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Stone River, Chickaauga and Atlanta learned to know parts counties, and they have good reason to re member scores of places marked by skirm member scores of places marked by skirmish and stirring incident of battle. The meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic would be one of the notable events of this very notable decade. The spectacle of the men in blue who strove at Atlanta and who marched to the sea the guests of those who strove against them would be one of happy inhuence to the younger gen-

The northern newspapers generally are speaking out in a similar fashion. The idea of peacefully invading Atlanta and marching through her streets again has captured the fancy of the union veterans, and if any of them are opposed to holding their reunion in our historic city they have not yet been heard from. They are coming 300,000 strong!

How many democratic congressmen will return to their constituents advocating a

r. After awhile Brer Mink will catch 'em. Democratic principles are going begging n Washington. They seem to be out of

date wherever the captitalists of the east have any influence. The patronage editors and the cuckoo statesmen will have to adopt the new slo

gan. It is "All Hail, John Sherman!" John Sherman seems to keep up his reputation as a visiting statesman. He visited Louisiana to count Hayes in, and he visited Mr. Carlisle in order to carry out hi ond scheme. In both instances he was

successful. As far as we have gone what policy has een carried out that the republicans youldn't be glad to adop:?

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Prize fighting has at last found a journalistic defender in the shape of 'organ' of the late lamented mayor Chicago, which is now edited and the shape of the ducted by his sons. A recent issue of the paper ridicules the governor of Florida for his efforts to prevent the Mitchell-Corbett fight from coming off, and that there is less brutality about a prize ight than a football match. It asserts that the casualties of the ring for the last half century do not equal those of one foot "A good ring fight," it says, "with gloves by masters of the art is a spectacle to make men's blood flow high; to stimulate every manly emotion. There is in it noth-ing brutalizing. From start to finish it is a man'y contest for supremacy with fair play always observed. The con-dition of the men makes their hurts trivial. Bloodshed is the exception, not the rule It is a contest of skill and muscular endu ance not a test of ability to stand pain The principals are on the streets in their usual conditions within a few hours of the

Says The Baltimore American: "A criticism on the refusal of Messrs. Hill and Murphy to accept an invitation to dine with the president, contains the rather astonishing information that most people so invited regard the request of the president of the United States as a command, abrogating all previous engagements. This, it is true, is the etiquette of royalty, but it is an odd misfit, to say the least, in a republic where the law of the land puts all men on a level and makes public officials the servants, not the masters, of the people."

On December 9, 1893, Auguste Vaillant hurled a bomb into the French chamber of deputies. On January 10, 1894, he was sentenced to death by the guillotine. In the interim his arrest and preliminary hearing before a magistrate had been accomplished and evidence on which he was convicted secured. Thus, in thirty-one days after the commission of the crime the prisoner was under sentence of death. Such activity is unknown in this country. Our legal ma-chinery is too complicated. The path from the scene of the crime through the wilderness of legal procedure to conviction or acquittal is labyrinthine. It requires tim deal of time, to go from the police of n agistrate to the supreme court, thence to the governor and perhaps to the supreme court of the United States. But the journey is often made by prisoners whose guilt is as firmly established as was Vaillant's.

Colonel Albert A. Pope, of Boston, will soon issue a volume containing a list of all the errors in schoolbooks to which at-tention has been called through the publicity invited by Colone. Pope. They number thousands, and it is said that some of the publishers who are hardest hit are fighting hard to prevent any further publication of the facts. The list of errors which have been transmitted to one sch lishing house aggregates over 1,100.

A missionary in New York who visited 4,516 families in his district found only one avowed infidel in the whole number.

In some German towns the bells to'! for the making or breaking of an engagement The ex-queen of Hawaii needs a physician who can minister to a mind diseased She is not sane enough to be trusted with

Jonas Lie is the name of a new European novelist. He has a large number of kins-men in America.

In Italy the scarcity of silver coins is great that church collections consist almost exclusively of I. O. U.s, which each contribJUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Latter from the South. letter—a letter, away from the south: Away from the south, where the palms

comes like a kiss from her rosy mouth And every word is a heart's wild beat! letter, away from the south! Ah, see 'he flower that she pinned on the page for

A letter, away from the south! I know She traced the lines on a living Night— There where the breezes in melody blow And the rivers gleam in the great moon.

And the tall, white ships on the tropic seas
And shadows over the orange trees!

A letter, away from the south! My lips Lean to the lines that her dear has penned; The flower is sweet from her finger-tips-

I know, as it glows in its crimson grace

It stole the red from her dear, sweet face! A letter, away from the south! Sing, hills! Hills of the north, where the snows shine

Wake from your slumbers, ye whippoor-For my love comes close to my heart to-Rejoice, O, valleys! be glad, bleak shore,

For she writes that she loves me foreve more! -FRANK L. STANTON. They Always Pass. "Is congress passing any bills

days?"
"Lots of 'em!" "Salary bills."

The literary thieves are still on the ramp age. You furnish the brains, and they do

She's All Right. Talk about old Georgia-you Always find her glad and merry; Violets always lookin' blue-Summer time in January!

Just think of Editor Stovall, of The S vannah Press, having to pay out \$10,000 a damage suit! It is almost enough

One Bill Is Passed. "What has your congressman done Washington?"
"Settled his hotel bill."

No matter what they say, The Valdos ta Times gets up a brilliant editorial page It's Funny! When the world is bright, we say:

'There will be a rainy day.' When it rains-we think it wrong: Curious people anyway-Ain't worth half a rainy day!

It is rumored that Editor Anderson, of The Covington Star, contemplates another ailroad. He is bound to have free passes no matter what the cost.

Come to Georgia! Think of violets bloomin' here In the frost-time of the year! To your lips a snowy cup! Ain't this kind o' merry-very, In the heart o' January?

The "Just from Georgia" column ha received a poem entitled "Night Is Here But alas! we know it all too well! We for got to order that coal; the pound of sugar is still at the store; our pocket contains th letter that never went, and we feel that there is no welcoming smile at the gat for us as we trudge wearily homeware No need to tell us that "Night Is Here."

The Way It Goes. This world is not "a fleeting show"— The poet wasn't right; Just pay up all the debts you owe— The circus runs all night!

We are glad to see the name of Mr. J Percival Pollard, of Chicago, going the rounds, appended to some very bright arti-cles; but his paper, "The Figaro," is no going the rounds at a very lively rate. At least, it is not going around this direc-

PUBLIC OPINION.

Philadelphia Record: So it appears that Queen Lil wanted to behead the provis als when she was restored to power. This was quite natural. It shows the advance made in Hawiian civilization that the quee

did not propose to eat her enemies. Mr. Cleveland made a deplorable blunder. San Francisco Examiner: Cruel, licentiou idolatrous and full of barbarous revenge, unwilling to brook any restraint on her savage instinct—this is the queen whom a president of the United States proposed to restore to absolute power over a co containing over two thousand free born Americans—men, women and children.

Washington Star: Cleveland has made himself the laughing stock of Hawaii and of all the civilized world. New York World: Mr. Cleveland has a great

deal of common sense, and he may be re-lled on to show it by stopping his Hawaiiian foolishness as soon as he thinks he can do it without hurting the feelings of his backbone. Dallas News: The democratic party of the

nation seems to be composed largely of grand armies of spoil hunters who do not honestly agree in their opinions on any one of the great public questions now bothering the country. The very best thing that could happen would be for men who do not believe alike to divide and to kee apart. Some new alignments are necessary. Baltimore Sun: For any democratic sens tor to waver or weaken in the support of his party at this juncture will be an act of supreme and unpardonable disloyalty. The citadel of protection was stormed and carried by an overwhelming majority of the American people in 1892. The national government was put in the full possession of the democratic party, charged with the duty of erasing the McKinley tariff from the statute book and liberating the limbs of capital and labor alike from the fetters of unjust and crushing taxation. If now, in the crisis of the legislative effort to per form that duty, traitors are found within form that duty, traitors are found within our gates, dickering with the enemy, par-leying with the protected special interests and meditating a surrender of the key of the position—the senate—to the republican enemy, six millions of democratic voters will demand a stern reckoning with them.

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

New Orleans Times-Democrat: Atlanta New Orleans Times-Democrat. Attanta
now steps forward with a proposition for
an exposition, the date of which has not
yet been fixed. The proposition comes
from the Chamber of Commerce, and has
undoubtedly the strong backing of the people of the town. A committee has been ap-pointed to devise and announce the pian of the exposition and to consider the ways and means for pushing the enterprise to a successful conclusion. We will be glad to see this, or any other exposition in the south a success. We cannot forget that Atlanta held an exposition in 1881, which was very successful, and which made the country better acquainted with the resources and possibilities of the south. The Cotton Centennial at New Orleans was the legitimate sequence of the Atlanta exposition, and brought the south still more prominently before the country. It has made great sucss, however, since then, and another ex cess, however, since then, and another ex-position in the south, at Atlanta or some-where else, held this fall or next winter, would be able to do a great deal of good. Dixie Magazine: The south is to have Dixie Magazine: The south is to have a great exposition. Atlanta has been chosen as its location, and its gates will swing open to the public on September 2. 1895. The Centennial exposition of 1876 incited the famous "Cotton Exposition," held at Atlanta a few years later, and it is quite in keeping with the reputation of this ambitious city that she should gather inspiraExposition" in as great measure as did the Columbian surpass the Centennial position. That the scheme will be car to successful issue no one acquainted Atlanta's history will doubt for a mo

In accepting the office of director general, the Hon. Howard E. W. Palmer said: "Atlanta has never yet known what a backward step meant. It can lead a charge to prosperity that all the world will look at and wonder at. In the bright lexicon of

Atlanta's history there has been no such word as fall."

This is literally true, and the banners of the Cotton States and International Expo-tion will unfurl twenty months hence ov group of buildings that will command the attention and admiration of the world The men in whose charge this work has been placed were chosen because of the special fitness for the positions assigned them. There was no controversy over their selection. Mr. W. A. Hemphill, the president, is unquestionably the best man that could have been appointed to that position. He is a thorough business man, a financier of recognized ability and a public-spirited, progressive citizen, Mr. Howard E. W. Palmer is pre-eminently the best man that tant office of director general. shoulders will fall the principal responsi bilities, and Mr. Palmer, more that other man to be found within the

of a dozen states, is thoroughly qualifi for the great work he has undertaken. Wilmington Messenger: Atlanta is mov ing to have a big fair in 1895. Its plan is to have a show to be called "Cotton States and International Exposition," which is to be the biggest thing of its kind ever seer on this planet. So be it. The south wil no doubt zealously unite in making it s great success. Atlanta is a fine progressive city in a great growing state, and it knows how to do things in fine style and on a big

Macon Evening News: Atlanta undoubtedly intends to make a success of its proposed international and subtropical expo stition two years hence, as the first step of the movement has been characterized with judgment and wisdom. The Gate City has put its best men in charge of the enter-prise and this is a long jump toward ulti-mate success. The selection of the Hon. William A. Hemphill as the president of the exposition company is especially appro-priate. Colonel Hemphill has had a long and successful business experience as busi-ness manager of The Atlanta Constitution, president of the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company, mayor of Atlanta, and prime mover in some of the most successful enterprises that have entered into the histo and prosperity of the city. He is a man of broad mind, aggressive spirit, liberal views on all subjects and an enterprise and will power that never fails to win success in any undertaking, Judge Howard Palme who was elected director general, is a thorough-going man, up to date in ideas and enterprise and the kind of a man that will accept nothing short of success in the truest

and fullest sense of the word. Elberton College Echoes: That the south needs such an exposition as is proposed by Atlanta goes without saying. That she will have one and a first rate one is a certainty, because Atlanta has spoken. Other cou tries are interested in the movement, and it now seems that its prospects are scarcely shadowed by the pomp and glory of the Chicago fair. Georgians and not only Atlanta will be responsible for its success Each individual must aid regardless of loca tion. With the state pulling together with Atlanta and with foreign as well as neigh-boring aid, the exposition of 1895 will be one that any country might well enjoy. Covington Star: Atlanta's big world's fair In 1895 is expected to take the shine off of

Chicago's "affair" of last year. And At lanta never fails to meet the public expec Augusta Herald: Atlanta today is at work raising the money for the commencement of work on her big exposition. Atlanta will

TALK ABOUT CONGRESS

Irwinton World: Congress is now getting down to business. The "lie" bill has been passed, but the tariff is still on. Dawson News: Congress is again at work It is to be hoped now that it realizes the importance and necessity of prompt action. Nobody expects congress to do everything,

but it can do something. Americus Times-Recorder: The party leaders in congress are beginning to see what manner of democrats the eastern people are. The Time-Recorder has boldly said that there are no democrats north of the Potomac, and the facts are continuing to substantiate this statement for it is reported from Washington that Speaker Crisp noyed by the absentee democrats, and ev-ery democrat feels outraged that some of the New York, Pennsylvania and New England democrats should be acting with the republicans and endeavoring to em the party in the endeavor to have the tariff bill considered. These alleged democrats are opposed to tariff reform, opposed to state banks, opposed to the coinage of silver, opposed to an income tax, and opposed to anything else that isn't for the exclusive benefit of the east. In short, they are republicans.

SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES. Mexia, Tex., reports no rain of any consequence for the past six months. Wate for all purposes is becoming very scarce.

Mrs. Martha Thompson, the first woman settler of Grayton county, Texas, died recently at her home in Preston Bend. Mrs. Sylvester Simth, one of Raleigh's old. ninety.

An unknown man, who had been badly beaten, was found on a wagon road ned Jefferson, Tex. There is no clue to his a

Near Cocoa, Fla., a man was awakened from his slumbers by a strange noise in his room. He arose, and was horrified to discover two large rattlesnakes coiled on the foot of his bed. He was not long in dispatching them. Marshall county, Alabama, claims a hog with a partly human head. The dime mu-seums are bidding for it, but its owner

a farmer, refuses to part with the great OUEER THINGS IN GEORGIA.

The Gainesville Eagle has this remarkable item:
"W. S. Durst relates a remarkable find.
He attended a turkey shooting which occurred a short distance from the city last Saturday. He was fortunate enough to make a successful shot, and on dressing his fowl five gold nuggets were discovered in its crop. One is of considerable size and is worth as much as the fowl."

In Douglas county a negro, while plo ing in a field, unearthed portions of a hu-man skull. A tooth, bearing evidence of having been filled with gold, was in the skull.

Near Cuthbert a farmer discovered in an unused well several articles of Indian pottery—among them a genuine Indian

LIFE IN THE COUNTRY.

Elberton Gazette: Some of the yards in Elberton are fragrant with the perfume of violets, an odor that some how reminds one of sunshine and soft spring days. Valdosta Times: The lakes are now filled with flocks of the large English greenheaded ducks. But the hunter's pursuit after the same does not always result in the bagging of the game.

Vienna Progress: Gardening will soon be the thing to do. As meat is getting a little cheaper we are thinking of supplementing our last year's turnip and radish crop with a few beans, peas and cabbage.

Augusta Waiting for Stanton. From The Augusta, Ga., Herald.

Frank Stanton is coming to Augusta, That means a treat for Augusta and an ovation for Stanton. The Herald is proud of the privilege today of reproducing one of this songster's beautiful poems.

GOSSIP OF A DAY.

Colonel Sam Thanhouser, the genial Usited States consul at Matamoras, Mexico, was shaking hands with his Atlanta friend yesterday, having come home for a few

days' rest and recreation.
"You may say for me," he said, "that the Cotton States and International exposimovement is going to be a big success afar as Mexico is concerned. The people down in the section of Mexico who located are taking great interest in it, and the interest is growing from day to day. The managers of the movement have strace a keynote in the idea of advancing eloc trade relations with the southern countri This is a thing desired as much by Mer and the Central and South America and the Central and South American repub-lics as it is by the United States, and At-lanta has been the first to see the oppor-tunity and hit the nail on the head. I am going to put in some good work for the exgoing to put in some good work for the ex-position in my part of the country, and rou can say for me that the section of Mexico tributary to Matamoras is going to have a fire exhibit in Atlanta."

Colonel Thansouser has a great many things to say about his new home, with which he is charmed.

Colonel Joseph White, traveling pass agent of the Georgia railroad, was in the Orleans where he has been attending the meeting of the association of traveling pas-senger agents. He is very enthusiastic over

the exposition outlook.
"I tell you," said he, "you hear Atlants's exposition talked about everywhere. At our meeting in New Orleans the boys discussed the possibilities and probabilities of the exposition in the most enthusiastic way. You can count on their pulling for the exposition, and you know, of course, that I will in every for just the right time, and that by the time it comes we will have no trouble in getting the whole country here to see it. The peo-ple of the north will unquestionably come ple of the north will unquestioned in great numbers to see any big southern in great numbers to Atlanta, and so all we will do the rest."

Mr. Oscar Fitz Clifford, representing the magazine, Blue and Gray, is in the city looking after the interests of that splendid publication.

"As you perhaps have observed," said he our circulation has reached the 100.000 "our circulation has reached the 100,000 mark, and is still a-going. My visit to Atlanta is for the purpose of riting my im-Grand Army of the Republic, who read The Blue and Gray, and who will, I think, look very favorably upon Atlanta's invitation to come here in 1895. Atlanta impresses me much more favorably than any other c in the south. It is live, progressive and enterprising, and with the Grand Army and the exposition in 1895 you will see such boom here as you never have before known.
Of course I don't know that the Grand Army will decide on coming to Atlanta, but you may be sure that 1 will say a good word for your city.'

Frank Lane, who takes the part of Welland Strong in "A Trip to Chinatown," was once a league umpire and still takes a lively interest in anything appertaining to base-

"Of course I am still a baseball crank," said he, in talking about the national game yesterday. "and I think the coming year will witness a great revival all along the line. Last year was very much better in the north than the baseball people had any right to expect, and I believe there is every that this year will be better still I don't look for many, if any, changes in the rules, for the game that is put up these days is good enough for anybody.

The name of the gentleman who the intresting story, "Blackbeard, the Prate," which appeared in Sunday's paper, is Fair, not Fain, as the types made it appear. He is Mr. W. Adger Fair, who is now in business in this city, but who was formerly a newspaper man and did some excellent work on different Richmond, Va.

Two big wholesale meat houses held receptions yesterday and Monday and the places were crowded with people. The local agency of Nelson, Morris & Co., of which Mr. Sam Burbank is manager and of Swift & Co. have just been located on Alabama street, between Pryor and Loyd, and yesterday both concerns held a sort of a house warming.

Mr. Burbank was kent husy greating his Two big wholesale meat houses held re-

Mr. Burbank was kept busy greeting his friends, who came to see the new place into which he had just moved. They went through the cooling rooms and inspected row after row of great carcasses with great interest, questioning the popular manager about the amount of meats that are shipabout the amount of meats that are ship-ped here to Atlanta from the west, how the meats are transported and preserved, and gleaning from him a great deal of inter-esting information. "The business of shipping meats from the west," said Mr. Burbank, "has grown to wear, large of the said of the said." meats from the west," said Mr. Burbank, "has grown to very large proportions and yet it is a right remarkable fact that there were more Georgia raised beeves sold in Atlanta last year than ever before in the city's history. I suppose that is due to the fact of the increase of population and there was more meat consumed than ever before." He says all of the concerns have done a good business during the past year. It was certainly an interesting sight to see the carcasses as they hung in the cooling room, where the temperature is kept at 33 degrees all the time. Both Nelson, Morris & Co. and Swift & Co. served their callers with a lunch yesterday, the basis of ers with a lunch yesterday, the basis of which was cold beef, bread and butter and

Mr. P. B. Hansell, of Cincinnati, just back from Jacksonville, says "as near as I can find the drift of opinion is that Governor Mitchell will come out on top in this contest and that there will be no contest and Jacksonville. I gather this largely fi talk of the newspaper boys who, I take it, pretty well understand the situation. They are very strong that there will be no fight though they don't talk it to an extent, as they are very anxious that the fight should come off and are trying to take the roslest view of the situation."

view of the situati The card of Hon. W. H. Fleming, printed The card of Hon. W. H. Fleming, printed yesterday, gives additional reasons why the passed amendment of the constitution providing for annual sessions of the legislature in the summer should be be adopted. Mr. Fleming voted against the bill and, as he explains very nicely, it can be taken as no reflection on the majority who voted for it that it was passed, as it was never discussed any length of time in the house or in the committee, but went through in the closing days of the session, when everything was in a rush. Mr. Flemwhen everything was in a rush. Mr. Flem-ing contends that the legislature has the ing contends that the legislature has the right, without constitutional amendment to fix the time for its session, and it is evident from his tone that he believes the old system of having the first session in October and the second in July is the best. Mr. Fleming has made a careful study of the subject and is perhaps as well equipped to discuss it as anyone in the state. What he saws therefore will be read with inhe says, therefore, will be read

Mr. P. B. Blackie, of New York, was talking in the Kimbail house billiard room last night about the great Ives and Schaefer match Saturday night.

"It was the most strongly contested and the closest billiard match that this country ever saw," said he. "I am a great lover of the gentleman's game, and have always been a Schaefer man. I was very much afraid, however, that after Schaefer's defeat by Ives the other night there was no chance of his tying the young Napoleon in this contest. That must have been a wonderful game. The wizard had his old-time nerve with him and though it was close at times he never lost it. Just think of it, though a difference of only one point in 600 and during the latter part of the game each man had a lot of chances to win out by anything like a respectable run. It was certainly a contest that will go down in the annals of billiards as one of the most notable that has ever been known."

REDWINE Louis Tells Son fore IS GLAD TO GE And Says He Is vic

HE WHICH The Mystery of All That Mone

Before the Lewis Redwine is Ohio penitentiary.

And this time t doffed an honest and donned the ga Quietly, almost carried out of the started upon his States prison, when

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REDWINE HAS GONE. Livis Tells Some Things Never Be-

fore Published. IS GLAD TO GET AWAY FROM HERE

And Says He Is Ready for the Con-

vict Garb. WHICH HE WILL DON TODAY

The Mystery of the \$40,000 Explained. All That Money Was Gone Long

Before the Bank Broke. Lewis Redwine is now on his way to the

Ohio penitentiary. And this time tomorrow he will have doffed an honest man's wearing apparel

and donned the garb of a convict. Quietly, almost secretly, Redwine was carried out of the city yesterday and started upon his journey to the United States prison, where he will pass the next five years of his life, if he conducts himself properly, or the next six years if he becomes at all refractory.

Since Redwine received his sentence there has been great interest throughout the city as to the time he would be taken away. On every hand people were anxious to know when the young man who had once been a great social favorite in the city would cease to be a citizen and comnce to be a convict. The inquiries were numerous and to the inquiries an answer went out which carried with it something like a seal of certainty, as it was presum to have come from Marshal Dunlap's office. That answer indicated that Redwine would be taken away on Thursday of this week and many were looking to that day as a day upon which they could see the man who has figured so in the banking

history of the city take his departure. But early yesterday morning those who were watching the case carefully received an intimation that Marshal Dunlap had organized his guard and that Redwine and the four other prisoners who were entenced to the Ohio penitentiary would be taken away at 2 o'clock in the afteron. The information did not go very far, but it went far enough to put quite number of persons on the watch and when the East Tennessee passenger train left the union depot at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon there was quite a crowd at the lepot to see Redwine leave the city.

That crowd, however, was disappointed, tour prisoners who were sentenced and who were booked for departure were there under the watchful eye of three deputy marshals, but Redwine was not pres-

The crowd was disappointed and in a short time it was rumored that he was not to leave on account of the rumored illness That rumor, though, was wrong an

when the train reached the Peters street crossing Redwine and Deputy Marshal Case boarded the train and the trip to

Hoped to Slip Away.

It seems that Redwine had a horror of beiler seen at the union depot by the great throng he knew would be there to see the train off, and through the exertions of his attorneys secured permission from Marshal Dunlap to board the train at some point away from the union depot. In making the order Marshal Dunlap designated Deputy Case and Mr. O. V. Mitchell as the guards to see Redwine safely on the train. Before the time for the train to leave the city Mr. Thod Hammond, Mr. Mitchell, Deputy Case and Redwine entered a livery stable carriage at the Fulton county jail door and were driven to the Peters street crossing. The party arrived at the crossing before the train was due at the crossside of the street. At first it attracted no attention, but in a few minutes it leaked out that Redwine was in the carriage and before the train came up quite a crowd was around the carriage. Redwine was somewhat embarrassed at first at the gazing, gaping people, but in a few minutes he appeared to gain that easy control of himself which has marked his course all through the trial. Quietly smoking a cigar and coolly talking to Mr. Hammond and the two guards he awaited the coming of the train, and when the train rolled up and the guards got out he stepped out with a light, airy step that indicated that he was an easy, good walker. It was without a glance to the right or left that he walked through the crowd to the train and without the help of the conductor or of the officer he sprang upon the platform leading to the smoker. Into this he walked, followed by the deputy and Mr. Hammond.

It was the rear door of the car through which Redwine entered the car, and as he walked in his eyes seemed to select a seat. was near the front end of the car. Straight to it Redwine walked, never once looking near the door which he walked through.

The Last Calls.

But while he ignored his fellow convicts they looked at Redwine and their eyes followed him until he sat down in his seat. The train moved off and Mr. Hammond stood beside the seat talking to Redwine and the guard, who had taken the seat by him. Over the crossing the train rolled until Simpson street was reached. Here it stopped for final orders and the party on the train got off. Mr. Hammond was a ong the number and as he left the train he talked by the window at which Redwine was sitting. Just as he passed the window the train began to move. Redwine was then in the act of lighting a cigar. The smoker was between his lips and a lighted match was in his left hand. He glanced out of waved his right hand out of the window, ex-

"Goodby, Thod; don't forget to attend to that for me."
A half minute later the train was under

headway and the chances are that Redwine never heard the words of farewell his lifelong friend, Mr. Hammond, sent after him. About Redwine there was none of that bravado some might have expected, neither was there any cringing. He seemed to be brave, not that kind of bravery a man can work himself up to, but a bravery which is work himself up to, but a bravery which is shown by men who are willing to meet what is in store for them. His face was pleasant and calm. There was no paleness, neither was there an effusion of blood about it which might have been expected. His cigar appeared more to him than anything else around him and to this he paid

he greatest attention.
When Redwine was informed yesterday morning that he would leave for Columbus that afternoon he made no protest. In fact he knew as early as Monday morning that Tuesday had been set as the day for his departure, but he did not know the hour. When the information came to him he simply declared that he was not only ready but was anxious to go. During the morn-

ing Mr. Hammond called at the jall to see him, and for more than three hours the two old friends remained together. Other friends called and bade Redwine goodby but to none of them did he tell the hour of his departure. He was cool and passive and seemed not the least nervous over the quick change which was so near at hand for him.

Monday Dr. Redwine and Mrs. Redwine called at the jail to tell the wayward son goodby and were with him for more than our. The boy, the idol of their hearts met them as bravely as he has met all who went to see him, and instead of being comforted by those who love him so dearly, be was really a comfort to them. He begged them to look upon the bright side of the matter, and told them that he was but receiving what he was justly entitled to. The seeting was seen by but one person except the father, mother and son, and that one person now declares that it was the most pathetic scene he has ever witnessed.

Redwine's Story.

Lewis Redwine has from time to time spoken freely of his case and the peculiar circumstances surrounding it. The details of the defalcation are pretty well known to number of his friends. Most of the cirumstances have been known to some of the newspaper men for a long while, but prior to the trial they were bound under pledge of secrecy not to reveal anything coming to their knowledge from Mr. Red wine which was calculated to prejudice his case before the court or jury. Now, that the trial is over and he is on his way to prison to begin serving his term, the condition under which the promises were given are absolved.

One peculiar feature of this case is that the government never seemed to get at the bottom of certain facts which explain away nuch of the mystery of the shortage.

There is that apparent theft of \$40,000 during the last few days that the bank was pen. It will be remembered that Mr. the examiner who wound up the affairs of the Gate City Bank, never did state posifollowing.

Captain Harry Jackson made a great point of this \$40,000 on the trial. Speaking of this, Lewis Redwine said before he left Atlanta: "That is absurd. I did not take away \$40,000 from the bank that afternoon and no one else took it during the last days. When Mr. Campbell examined the bank on Friday I showed him a package of checks amounting to about \$40,000. He did not examine them to see if they were good. He supposed that

Jackson's Checks. Redwine said those checks were Tom Cobb Jackson's. Redwine in his talks with his most intimate friends never reflected on his unfortunate friend, and probably never used Jackson's name, but he indicated plainly what he meant. Redwine has always seemed to be loyal to Tom Cobb Jackson, and those who have talked to him have been struck by the manner in which he attempted to shield his friend's name. It was only by inadvertence that he would drop something showing Jackson's connec-

Just after Redwine's arrest Cora Howard stated that she had seen him burn a package of papers in her grate. She thought that perhaps he had burned some bank notes and she raked the ashes to see if she could find the remains of bills. But she found no bank notes in the ashes. The package that Redwine threw in her grate

Nearly Caught Once. "No one knows," said Redwine, once since his trial," how relieved I am to feel that it is all over. I had been looking for detec- tinued to gnaw impatiently. later. I was prepared for it. Three or four times I had covered it up. Once Mr. Hill said unexpectedly to me that he wanted to count the cash. I was not prepared for it then, and stated to him that I had an engagement that afternoon and asked him if he would not put it off until the next

make my accounts balance. did not seem to want it. At least I never had any encouragement in that direction." It may be stated that Lewis Redwine felt that Captain Jackson had a personal feel-

His Mental Anguish. "The papers have said that I showed an

felt as though silver dollars were dropping out of my brain. It was a strain that can-not even be appreciated by a man who hasn't been through it. I knew that I had to be back at the bank in the morning whether I was half dead or not. No matter what my physical condition was I had to be at the bank in the morning.'

Contemplated Suicide. So far as known Redwine never has said when he first began to take the bank's

money.
"I alone am responsible," said he, "and

That Lewis Redwine contemplated the same end that Tom Cobb Jackson resorted to is shown to some of his friends. He carried a deadly drug always and a pistol frequently. When he was hiding at Cora Howard's house he talked of killing himself and Cora told a friend of Redwine's

that Lewis must give up the pistol or leave her house. She was afraid that he would commit suicide there. So the pistol was taken from him, but he gave it up on condition that if he needed it it would be returned to him. Once she entered the room and found a glass containing a dark liquid on the mantel. She seized it quickly and threw it in the fire. Redwine did not say a word, but looked surprised.

Redwine has probably never made a connected statement of his case to any one unless, perhaps, to his attorneys and that is their secret. The only way to get the details from him was by carrying on a long conversation and drawing him out. At such times he would say more than he probably thought he was telling. As remarked above, he seldom if ever pronounced Tom Cobb Jackson's name in connection Tom Cobb Jackson's name in connection with the use of the money, but he would sometimes answer questions when Jackson's name, was mentioned. It has been inferred from what he said that \$30,000 of the money went into the Atlanta and Florida deal where it was sunk. Lockson lost \$3,000. deal where it was sunk. Jackson lost \$3,000 of it on the Sullivan-Corbett fight, so Red wine says. On one visit to New York, Jackson dropped about \$8,000 in two nights at Dalley,s faro rooms. These three items alone would account for one-half of the defalcation. Redwine has stated that the Hills or McCandless knew nothing of Jackson's overdrafts. on's overdrafts.

Satisfied with His Sentence. Redwine was well satisfied with his sentence and spoke of Judge Pardee as being very kind to him. When one of his friends in speaking of the sentence to Redwine said something about Judge Pardee, Redwine remarked: Don't say anything about Judge Pardee for he has shown himself to be my friend."

The sudden collapse of the case took the public by surprise. Redwine and his counsel understood very plainly from the court that if they introduced evidence, made a show of fight against the government and the verdict should be guilty, that the judge would impose the limit of the law in passing sentence. As that was thirty years, they did not feel justified in taking chances after seeing what a strong case the govsudden collapse of the case took the after seeing what a strong case the government had made out. Then, too, it is thought that the attorneys for the defense had been advised in some way that if a certain point material to the defense was not brought, before the certain point material to the defense was not brought before the court for a ruling, that the court would not favor the defendant.

REDWINE'S LAST TALK.

He Converses on the Train as He Goes to Ohio.

Rome, Ga., January 16 .- (Special.)-Lewis Redwine and four other convicts passed through here this afternoon en route to the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus. The party left Atlanta this afternoon accompanied by four deputy marshals and will reach Columbus tomorrow afternoon in time for Redwine to take his first meal in the walls of the United States prison before the supper gong sounds.

Lewis Redwine and Bailiff George Case occupied the first seat on the right as one es to the engine; behind was Deputy G. Elder, captain of the party, with the two negroes, Will Moss, the postoffice robber, and Van Buren Garner, the counterfeiter. Another seat was occupied by Albert C. Dunlap and C. H. Griffin, special guards, with Charles R. Anglin and James aughn, two white counterfeiters. Anglin. Moss and Gardner had sentences of three years each and Vaughn was going up for

They were all common looking men, evidently belonging to the bottom stratum of life, and had no kinship either in intellect or appearance with the pallid, keen man in front. The other prisoners were hand-cuffed, Redwine was not. He wore a coat and vest of rough-finished dark blue cloth, creased striped trousers, a turn-down col ast year's block was pushed back from his forehead, and his only jewelry was a gold and platinum watch guard stretched across his breast. Mr. Case was his special guard to and from the courtroom, and was selected as his escort on this final

the prison," were Marshal Dunlap's last words to him. It has been an ideal afternoon, suggest.

annoyed him. He pulled down his hat, turned to the window, and finally lit a cigar, which he soon let go out, but con-At Austell the train stopped for a few moments to take on water, and I walked

he said in a courteous and rather gentle voice. "I am under special instructions from Colonel Hammond to say nothing whatever on that subject. You see, I still consider myself in the hands of my attor-

it.
"You propose to take your sentence in

or do I intend to. It is all over. I took

might exculpate?"
"I would like to fully exhonorate Mr. Hill
and Mr. McCandless," he said, "but beyond
that I cannot speak of the matter. There
are reasons why it would not be advisable might exculpate?"

so directly.

"Have you any plans?"
"Plans? No, I cannot see what there is
to look forward to." He spoke these words in a tone of utter

newspaper communications?"
"Nothing, except that I bear no malice to any one. I have been hard pressed, but those who pursued me believed, perhaps, that they had cause. Why should I defend myself now? Who would believe me? It is better that I should let it pass in si-

Redwine had complained of the draught and the windows on his side were closed down, although the car was very warm. "I suffer from neuralgia," he explained, "and I am greatly afraid of an attack go-That is the chief thing I dread. I am afraid I will get sick and not be able to conform to the rules of the—the rules at Columbus." ing up north as I am into a cold climate.

Take no substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure.

attacks me in the limbs I am afraid I could do no hard work at such times. Of course it does not show outwardly." "It is believed by many at Atlanta," I

"It is believed by many at Atlanta," I said, "that you have the \$40,000 alluded to in your trial now in your possession."

"That is absurd," he replied, warmly.
"I haven't \$40,000 or \$40. In fact, I am penniless. Let those doubt it who will. It pains me to think that I had to go away without even actiling with the lawyers who. ithout even settling with the lawyers who

What is the truth about that \$40,000?" Redwine smiled an enigmatical smile.
"It is not the proper time to tell that

At the time the train left Atlanta some one brought word on board that Dr. Red-wine, the prisoner's father, was critically ill and not expected to recover. This news, if authentic, was kept carefully from Red-wine, and when he presently alluded to his father's sickness and expressed the hope, that he would be all right in a few days, it was evident that he knew nothing of the A general conversation ensued as to the

A general conversation ensued as to the details of the trip. Mr. Elder had decided in advance to take "smokers" through to Columbus. The fact that a night thus passed might be uncomfortable was mentioned and Redwine smiled faintly.

"I guess I can stand it," he said, "I have got to accustom myself to discomforts."

The itinerary of the party is as follows: Cincinnati will be reached early tomorrow norning and Columbus at 11 o'clock. In the afternoon the guards will return to Cin-cinnati, spend the day there and start for home Friday. None have ever the lively Ohio metropolis before and they expect to have a good time there.
"I shall make the trip to prison as com-

ortable as I can for all hands," said Captain Elder, "but, first of all, I will make it When it gets to be bedtime tonight the bracelets will be put on Redwine. There is a special pair of cuffs in Elder's little handbag for that purpose; a wide-awake man will set before and behind and he will be put on the far sides of the window.' The trip up to this point has been devoid will probably continue so. A few moments ago I bade Redwine goodnight and asked as I did so whether upon consideration there was no last message he wished to

friends? "No," he replied. "It is no time for that now. The day may come when I may tell my story, but it is far off yet-far off." "Are you entirely satisfied with the course

send to either the public or his personal

be done, you mean? As to that I can only say that I put myself unreservedly in the plea as I assented to everything else. I had hopes that it might be different, but it seemed not." Requine strained his eyes for a long time

the swiftly passing fields and forests. When he turned again his lips trembled. "This is a day I would enjoy," he said simply.
"Goodnight," I said, extending my hand.

"Have you no word to send to your "My friends?" he smiled painfully. "No, have nothing to say to them." The guards arranged their overcoats across the back of the seat so as to form a sort of pallet. On this he will spend the night. Tomorrow night he will stop in a cell and will not be Lewis Redwine, but

SOCIETY NOTES.

A number of the young ladies of Atlanta are organizing a mid-winter dancing class and they propose to have their dance a week from today. They have sent notifi-cations of the plan to a good many, but a number whom they wish to join have not been reached yet and they, therefore, denumber whom they wish to join have not been reached yet and they, therefore, desire to have a large and full meeting of the young ladies. This meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Ohl, 327 Spring street, promptly this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The young ladies who are requested to attend this meeting are as follows:

Misses Ida Howell, Gussie Grady, Emily English, Josephine Inma Belle Newman, Margaret Newman, Alline Stocking, Katie Stocking, Louise Bigby, Mary Marsh, Lil. Margaret Newman, Alline Stocking, Katle Stocking, Louise Bigby, Mary Marsh, Lillie Goldsmith, Mamie Goldsmith, Willie Peck, Julia Wilkins, Nellie Block, Lillie Orme, Bertie Crew, Rebie Lowe, Iza Glenn, Virginia Arnold, Mildred Cabaniss, Isabel Castleman, Nellie Van Winkle, Martha Brown, Lollie Marknam, Misses-Slaton, Kathleen Jones, Addie Maude, Minnie Fontaine, Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Iverson.

The patronesses of the class are: Mrs. Clarence Knowles, Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. R. J. Lowry, Mrs. J. K. Ohl, Mrs.

Clarence Knowles, Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. R. J. Łowry, Mrs. J. K. Ohl, Mrs. J. T. Glenn, Mrs. Will Inman, Mrs. W. B. Lowe and Mrs. Hugh Hagan.

The dance will be given at the Capital City Club and will be sure to be a charming offset.

The Capital City Club will give a grand ball a week from next Friday.

Mrs. Parsons has issued invitations for a luncheon and matinee party Thursday.

This morning at 9 o'clock the wedding of Dr. Jarnigan and Miss Richmond will occur at the residence of the bride on Ivy street. Yesterday Mrs. Parsons entertained a number of friends most delightfully at a Longfellow luncheon. Violets were the flowers used in decoration. Mrs. Parsons's guests were: Mrs. S. M. Imman, Mrs. Bowdre Phinizy, Mrs. Louis Gholston, Mrs. Dr. Calboun, Mrs. Dr. Cooper, Mrs. H. W. Grandy, Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. Julian Fleid, Mrs. Werner and Mrs. Blount.

A Boston woman, much interested in philanthropic effort, brings to her work a wide culture and fine taste that undoubta wide culture and fine taste that undoubt-edly add much to its effect. On Christ-mas she gave for her club of working girls a Madonna party. Every girl brought at least one picture of a Madonna, the host-ess contributing largely also. These were carefully examined and discussed, the af-ternoon proving a deployment into the field ternoon proving a deployment into the field of art such as the girls had never before

The club world has been increased in London by the forming of a society which, in calling itself the Ideal Club, at once in calling itself the Ideal Club, at once centers attention upon its existence. It is a mixed club, both men and women being admitted, and it is "strictly non-alcoholic"—which is not a very original claim to ideality, as no club announces itself as a drinking society. The novel part of the scheme is the intention to provide "a stamof skilled organizers," who are to be "trained" to give the members constant recreation and instruction.

To those who are without the charmed circle of the "Ideals" this statement will certainly have a tendency to keep them there. Nothing is more dismally monotonous and unrecreating than incessant amusement "provided."

Cream of celery soup is such a whole-

Cream of celery soup is such a whole-some and delicious way of beginning the family dinner that a way to cheapen its cost without impairing its flavor or nutri-tion will be acceptable. Not all house-keepers know that the root of celery, which comes three roots in a bunch and is sold for 8 cents, is equally as good, better some

cooks claim, from which to make the soup as the head of celery, which costs from 20 to 30 cents, according to season and your to 30 cents, according to season and your corner grocer. The roots are washed and scraped and put over to boil until tender. They are then mashed through a colander, and the juice and fine pulp used to flavor the seasoned and thickened milk which

"It is a curious paradox," says an exchange, "that the large-handed man loves small things, details, exquisitely-finished objects, and is microscopic in his tendencies, while he whose hands are small delights in colossal things of every sort, loving ostentation and display, immense houses, majestic estates and all else that is upon a great scale. His handwriting is large and perhaps full of flourishes, while that of the large-handed man is small and precise."

The many friends of Mrs. W. W. Lampkin will regret to learn of her serie ness. For several days past she has been quite ill at her home on the corner of Jackson street and North avenue. Her friends throughout the city will anxiously await the tidings of her recovery.

Miss Stella Daniel, one of the brightes young ladies of Macon, is visiting her cousin, Miss Tellie Daniel, at her home in this city. The grace and beauty of Miss Daniel have won for her a number of ad mirers and friends in Atlanta and they will see to it that she has every attention that gallantry can pay her during her stay in

Miss Lottie Moore, one of the most charming and entertaining young ladies of Charleston, S. C., is in the city, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Thomas, on Ivy

Miss Dora Long, one of the reigning belles of Gainesville, is in the city visiting her sister, Mrs, Gordon, on Moore street.

Cedartown, Ga., January 16 .- (Specia.)-The most delightful event that has bright-ened Cedartown society for a long time was the reception given by the young men of the reception given by the young men of this place. At the handsome residence of Mrs. J. N. Wright, Friday, January 12th, the lovely girls for which Cedartown is so noted turned out in full evening dress. Music was furnished by the Robins string band. At midnight the dining room doors were thrown open and displayed the beautifully decorated table, covered with every delicacy of the season. The enjoyment lasted until half-past 2 o'clock, when the young ladies were escorted to their homes to dream of the delightful pleasure they had experienced. Those present were: Misses experienced. Those present were: Misses Georgia Reed, Gertie Knight, Kate Thomason, Mannie Lou Pitts, Annie Nall, Emmi son, Mannie Lou Pitts, Annie Nail, Eminie Reed, Iona Smith, Mamie Lou Milam, Cor-rie Moore, Connie Davenport, Maggie Nor-ris. Messrs. Edgar Latham, Walter Math-ews, Thomas C. Crenshaw, N. M. Norris, Idenry Burns, Percy James, Wade Milam, Ed Lowry, Will Parks, Marshall Hurt and Thurman Colbert.

Knoxville, Tenn., January 16 .- (Special.) Mr. Charles F. Young and Miss Margarette Jackson were married at the Cumberland Presbyterian church on Broad street at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, Rev. Fitzgerald officiating. The wedding was a very quiet affair, the recent change of residence the bride from the Hattie house to the event. The bride was prettily costumed in a traveling suit of blue cloth, trimmed in gift of the groom. Immediatel; after the ceremony the happy couple were driven to the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad where they took the vestibule train for the south. They will visit New Orleans and other points, remaining away on their honeymoon for four weeks.

The ceremony pronounced bound two of the handsomest young people in Knoxville together. They are both well known and popular, and have the good wishes of hun-dreds of friends ireds of friends.

dreds of friends.

Mr. Young is a member of the firm of Young. Williams & Co., and is a successful business man. Miss Jackson is the niece of Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Ward.

Mr. and Mrs. Young will be at home at 908 North Fifth avenue after February 15th.

Macon's Council. Macon, Ga., January 16.—(Special.)—The city council held its regular weekly meeting tonight. A special committee, consisting of Messrs. Altmayer, Sperry and Howes was appointed to consider the petition from the Macon advertising bureau that a comwas appointed to consider the petition from the Macon advertising bureau that a committee from the council be appointed to help entertain a large excursion of Ohio visitors next month. The public works commissioner asked that the salary of the park keeper be increased from \$400 per annum to \$500. The request was referred to the finance committee. The bouncil refused to cut down license on retail dealers from \$25 to \$15 dollars per annum. The proposition of the county commissioners to furnish the chaingang to do the county's part of the work of draining the swamps was accepted. Mayor Horne asked the return to him of his recommendation made at the last meeting of the council for the issuance of \$55,000 of bonds with the statement that he may be able to suggest a way of obtaining the money other than by the issuance of bonds. The council consented to the return of the recommendation. It was agreed that a police committee be appointed in addition to the other regular committees of the council. An ordinance was introduced and read the first time, creating the office of license inspector.

Another Fire at Winnsboro. Winnsboro, S. C., January 16.—(Special.)— The second fire occurred tonight in Doty & Co.'s stables. Loss \$3,500; insurance \$500. There are strong circumstances pointing to incendiarism.

Fastidious Guests

the butter than any other article on the table. How to satisfy everybody, and always, in this particular, & a problem. We have the answer to it.

more frequently find fault with

SILVER CHURN BUTTERINE.

made of the purest materials by a new and special process. It pleases guests on the table; it gratifies cooks in the pastry. Write for our free Booklet of

Wholesale by Armour Packing Co., Atlanta, Ga, ARMOUR PACKING CO., Kansas City, U. S. A.

Hon Ben Terrill, of Texas, Spoke Last Night in the Courthouse.

HIS JOKES CAUSED SOME LAUGHTER

But It Could Not Be Termed a Wildly En

The rally of the people's party last night at the courthouse was characterized by no one particular feature.

The attendance was about what expectations of the third party folks themselves had fixed it in advance—about 150 being a fair estimate of the crowd.

It could not be termed a rousingly enthusiastic meeting, although there were the hard times again. He compared this

rell, who was to do the speaking of the evening. Mr. Terrell was greeted with applause. His friends were evidently glad to see him in Georgia again. He said he came to speak of the alliance. The alliance in politics, the alliance in so-

clety, the alliance in religion. He said that this country is, or ought to be, non-partisan. He said that the principles involved were above any particular party. He then took up the political questions of the day and it wasn't long before he was giving the government "Hail, Columbia, happy He said this government was people, but that it has drifted into paternalism-paternalism with a great big P.

the condition of affars today as a dollar redeemable in gold. He said some of the politicians claim that congress hasn't the right to make paper money, but stated that this question was decided upon after the war when Lincoln couldn't borrow money for the government and had it made with the full approval of the supreme court. He opposed the state bank idea of issuing currency, saying that it would bring about such a condition of affairs that money would be worth one thing in Georgia and another in New York, and this would bring out a lot of trouble.

But It Could Not Be Termed a Wildly En thusiastic Gathering by Any Means.

What Congress Should Do.

The rally of the people's party last night at the courthouse was characterized by

It could not be termed a rousingly enthusiastic meeting, although there were frequent outbursts of applause at the rounding of sentences by the speaker.

Hon. Ben Terrell, of Texas, the lecturer of the National Farmers' Alliance, was the orator of the occasion and made the same kind of speech that one heard so frequently on the stump in Georgia by the followers of Watson two summers ago.

When the rally was called to order last night Mr. J. H. Osborne was made chairman, and Mr. Oscar Parker chosen secretary. Mr. Parker declined to accept the office of secretary and Mr. L. P. Barnes was next elected and served.

Mr. Osborne introduced Hon. Ben Tervice.

said that the valuation of the railroad property of this country amounts to about \$300,000,000, and said what if it would require the country twenty-five years to buy all the roads up, it would be cheaper than to go on as we now are going and at the end of the twenty-five years have the same state of affairs and the rich folks have the railroads.

A good many of the rallying populists began to leave the hall at this stage of the game, and Mr. Terrell thanked those who did not go for their attention and closed his speech at 10 o'clock.

Chairman Osborn called upon the hurrying convention at the moment of adjournment to be seated for awhile to raise \$3 or \$4\$ for the expense of the hall, but they seemed in too great a hurry to wait, though in point of fact a little money was raised.

He expatiated (very needlessly, it would seem) upon the fact that most men enter politics these days for personal benefit and pocket gain, and some of his jokes along this line made quite a hit.

He said the distiller, for instance, the products of whose labor are allowed to draw money out of the treasury, is a politican for personal gain. He said a distiller committee of the third party yesterday in session here in Atlanta. Several plans were mentioned by which the populists is a democratin a democratic neighborhood and a republican in a republican neighborhood, and if the people's party is successful this same distiller will "jine de gang" and be a third party man, too.

This caused some laughter to ripple over the convention.

Entering the financial question, Mr. Terrell defined a bill of credit according to

No jobbers' profits to pay. No importers' profits to pay. No salesmen's commission to pay.

We Lead the Procession.

"Keep the factory going And never mind the profits,"

Says the Maker. It is only by having the services of great manufacturing organizations at command, and keeping them busy in dull times with stuffs bought when the market favored, that such

opportunities as these are possible.

UNTIL WE TAKE STOCK-1/3 **OFF** Suits and Overcoats

Notwithstanding the immense quantities of Clothing we have sold during the past season, we still have on hand \$150,-000 worth. A good part of the winter is yet to come. Much Clothing will be needed. Much Clothing will be sold. Ours will be sold. We have determined there will be no prices approaching ours.

Here's the Proof:

\$10.00 Suits and Overcoats at \$6.67. \$12.00 Suits and Overcoats at \$8.00. \$15.00 Suits and Overcoats at \$10.00. \$18.00 Suits and Overcoats at \$12.00. \$20.00 Suits and Overcoats at \$13.33. \$22.50 Suits and Overcoats at \$15.00. \$25.00 Suits and Overcoats at \$16.67.

Benjamin Franklin says: "If you want to know what money is worth try to borrow it."

We say: "If you want to know what money is worth see how much more you can get for it than ever before—if you bring it to this store." New Winter Clothing is being opened here daily at manifestly reduced rates. Our goods are preferable to the professedly startling bargains in well-known last year's styles, carried over by competitors because unsold at ex-

orbitant figures. Liseman

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ATLANTA, GA.

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No Branch House in the City

Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard

Campbell, the examiner, found the books and cash appeared to be all right. At all events he failed to find the shortage. It will also be remembered that Mr. Stone, tively that \$40,000 or any other large sum was taken from the bank during the last few days of its existence. All Mr. Stone would ever say, was that a sum of money might have been stolen between Friday, February 17th, and the Tuesday afternoon

they were. As a matter of fact, they were worthless. I carried them off with me that afternoon I left, and I destroyed them."

tion with the case.

was undoubtedly the "worthless checks."

morning. He aid so and before the count was begun I had got up enough cash to "There is one thing I want to state clearsaid Redwine since the trial, "Mr. Hill nor Mr. Ed McCandless never knew a thing about the shortage until I told Mr. McCandless. Both were shocked. They were the last men in the world to whom I would have gone to get aid in covering up any crookedness. I have wanted to give an affidavit to that effect, but the government

ing against him.
"It seems to me that Captain Jackson ments to bring me back here in stripes to testify in the other cases," said the pris-

air of bravado during my trial. Good God! Was I expected to break down? No doubt that was what the prosecution wanted, but that was what the prosecution wanted, but when Captain Jackson faced me I nerved hanging over him, although he didn't say myself to look him squarely in the eye.
"It has been said that I drank at the club.
I could not have slept without drinking.
When I used to leave the bank at hight I

I will suffer the penalty.

Lewis would not say when he first took from the bank for his private use or for that of another. When that question was broached he waved it off with a gesture of

ing Indian summer rather than spring and the train spun over its first twenty miles before I made any effort to approach Redwine. Meanwhile, the news that he was on board spread through the coaches, and a scattering stream of passengers feigning errands in front, passed up the aisle to get a look at him. This scrutiny

over to the seat facing the prisoner and Mr. Case. Redwine looked wan and worn and some fever blisters disfigured his lips but he seemed otherwise in good condi-"You must not ask me about my case."

consider myself in the hands of my actor-neys, although—"

He evidently intended to say "although on the way to prison," but the phrase stuck in his throat and he could not utter

silence, then?"
"I do. What could I hope to gain now? I have stood it."
Here he made a slight gesture with his out turned palms.
"Stood it alone. Now I am going to be punished alone.' I have made no charges ar esolution long ago to keep my lips sealed and I propose to adhere to it to the end."
"But are there not others whom you

for me to." He alluded probably to other indictments

hopelessness and dejection.
"Have you nothing to say in regard to
the references made to your case in recent

He seemed to dread uttering the word prison.
"I have been quite a sufferer with neural-gia in Atlanta," he continued, "and as it

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair. DRPRICE'S Geall Baking Powder

COTTON SLUMPS.

Both Contracts and Spots Close at Lower Prices.

THE WHEAT MARKET FOLLOWS COTTON

Bome Stocks Are Better, While a Majority of Them Closs Lower Than on Monday.

NEW YORK, January 16.-This was another very dull day on the stock exchange and the speculation was characterized by an unsettled tone. The changes in prices were slight except in a few instances, mainly the specialties. At the opening mainly the specialties. At the opening prices were generally lower and the market was heavy during the first hour. Then there was an improvement in the tone of dealings, the general list moving up a fraction-Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 4½ per cent on purchases of 90 shares, the advance being based on a prospective change of management at the tockholders' meeting to be held in February. A reaction of 1/2 per cent occurred subsequently leaving a gain of 4 per cent on the day. Rubber preferred rose 3 per cent. The speculation was weak in final dealings, and the market closed heavy. The railroad and miscellaneous bond market was weak in the morning, became firm during the afternoon and closed irreg-

ular.
Government bonds steady.
State bonds inactive.
Money on eall easy at 1 per cent, last loan
1 per cent, closed offered at 1 per cent;
prime mercantile paper, 3½ to 5½.
Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills \$4.86% to \$4.87 for demand and at \$4.85 to \$4.85% for sixty days;

mand, and at \$4.85 to	\$4.8514 for sixty 0	lays
posted rates, \$4.86 to		
\$4.83 % to \$4.84.	vi.os, commercial	
Silver certificates, 6	9%.	
The following are closing	blds:	
Atch., T. & Santa Fe. 114	Nat. Cordage pref	40
Adams Express 160	N. J. Central	•115
Alton & Terre Haute. 18	Nor olk & Western	184
do. pret 145	North American Co.	3%
American Express 110	Northern Pac	4
Baltimore & Ohio 68%	do. pref	15
Canada Pac 734	U. P., Den. & Gulf	03
Canada Southern 49	Northwestern	100%
Central Pacific 143	do. pre	157
Ches. & Ohio 175	N. Y. Central	97 7
Chicago & Alton 133	N. Y. & N. E	12
C., B. & Q 75%	Ontario and West	15
Chicago Gas 66%	Oregon Imp	13
Consolidated Gas 12614	Oregon Navigation	20
C C., C. & St. L 34 Col. Coal & Iron 8	Ore. S. L. & Utah N.	15:4
Cotton Oil 28	Pacific Mail	17
Del. & Hudson 134%	Peoria, D. & E	148
Del., Lack. & W 169	Pullman Palace	168
Denv. & R. G. pref 30	Reading.	2036
Dis. & Cat. Feed 2634	Rich. Terminal	2
East Tennessee 3	do, pref	10
do. pre	Rio Grande West	14%
Erie 14%	do. pref	42
do. pref	Rock Island	66
Fort Wayne 143	St. Paul.	58
Great North, pref 102	do. pref	11:34
Chic. & E. Ills. pref 63	St. Paul and Omaha.	357
Hocking Valley 19	do. pref	119
Illa. Central 91	Southern Pacific	22%
St. Paul & Duluth 22 Kansas & Texas pref. 24	Sugar Refinery	83 %
Kansas & Texas pref. 24	T. C. I	10 4
do. pret	Texas Pac.	736
Lake Shore 1221	Tol. & O. Cent. pref.	15%
Lead Trust 76	Union Pac	50
Lous. & Nash 434	Wabash, St. L. & P.	0,3
L'ville, N. A. & Chic. 8%	do. pref	133
Manhattan Consol 1214	Wells Fargo Ex	125
L'ville, N. A. & Chic. 336 Manhattan Consol 1214 Memphis & Char 10 Mich. Central 26	Western Union	# 05
Mich. Ceptral 86	Wheeling & L. Erie.	12%
Missouri Pac 21	do. pref	91%
Mobile & Ohio 17	Minn. & St. L	101
	Denver & Rio G	10
National Cordage 19	Ed. Gen. Electric	36.8
Bonds-		

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.

NEW YORK, January 15.—The stock market was dull and weak in the last half of business, more particularly for the left and Sugar. There was a presto reduce holdings by the room is, and Rock Island declined on the sion of stop-orders. Western Union is strongest of the miscellaneous band heavy purchases were made scale down for inside interests, an Sugar Refinery and General is compared to the busy purchases were made scale down for inside interests, an Sugar Refinery and General is were also firm, but Whisky lost a funday. Houses with Washington comms were the principal sellers of the and the west bought. The hesitancy intensified by a report from Washman and the west bought. The hesitancy in that Secretary Carlisle will issue in the popular a loan as if he had waited for congressional authority to issue 3 per cent short-term emergency bonds.

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Managor. Phell. Hagaman & Co.'s Stock Letter

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Managor.

Openin	Highest	Lowest	Today Clos'g	Yesterd Clos'g
170	170%	169%	169%	168
10139	101%	100 5	1004	101%
******			1514	1548
447	101	****	2%	214
	12%	11/8	12:8	11%
854	96	95 4		122%
22 %	2216		21	2214
				1936
26%	27	2614	25%	26 %
11%		11 %	11	11%
		1914		2016
		43 4	4314	44 %
15%	10%		15	15%
	66%		88	58 %
				66 14
	75%			76
	8414	8334		83%
				15
			28	28
37%	373	36 %	36%	3736
The same		1000		-
	1176 10114 11176 2213 2616 1118 2014 44 1514 6614 6614 8376 8376	170 170 170 150 110 134 101 134 1156 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120	170 170 169 169 161 161 161 161 161 161 161 161	170 170 169 169 169 169 161

Local Bond and Stock Quotations

The following are bid and asked quote

Ca. 6a, 1817 97 93 Ga. Pacific, 181, 93
Ga. 6a, 1819 103
Ga. 6a, 1922 103
Ga. 6a, 1932 103
Centra': 1,134 114
Char. Col. & A. 93
Char. & Char. &

148 159 Aug. & Sav... 77

14ern. 40 45 A. & W. P.... 73

en 15 16 do deben... 85

The stock market was dull yesterday, and, with two or three exceptions, is

At this distance, it is not known whether this is a surprise to anybody or not in New York, but on Monday it was thought here that a better market would be report-ed yesterday.

All rumors on Monday favored a sharp advance yesterday, but the rumors cut no figure in the actual trading, and such stocks as St. Paul, Rock Island, Burlington and Quincy and Northwest scored a

By private wire to J. C. Knox, manager, Dow, Jones News Company, New York.—Stocks can be borrowed at lower rates in the loan market, but there is still a large short interest out. The demand is fairly brisk for Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Northwest, Louisville and Nashville and New England.

and Bradstreet wrote more encouragingly. Previous symptoms of the same sort have proved so delusive that the new ones exerted but little influence. The truth is that the usual tests show that the business of the country is dragging along in the same grooves in which it has dragged for

The Local Cotton Market.

The following			nent of	the r	ecelpts,	ship-	
* 1 - A	RECEIPTS		BHIP	W,La	STOCK.		
	1894	1993	1891	1893	1894	1893	
Saturday	166	76	600		8145	1632	
donday	1865	1	1450		8661 7843		
Wednesday				-		*****	
Thursday	***	**************************************	***				
			9000	-	_		

Total..... 2019 71 3 Arread Violett & Co.'s Cotton Letter

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox. Manager. NEW YORK, Jaguary 16.—Today is an illustration of what we called attention to desterday, namely, that while port receipts might be large, it would be how privated been shipped would be known. For instance, we might have 150,000 bales port receipts one week and yet at the end of the cotton week it would be found that the visible towns had reduced their stocks materially to contribute therete. Port receipts for the week may be as much as last week, but even then we shall not have as much in sight as the corresponding week last year. The decline today, like that of yesterday, was due doubtless to the existence of a large long interest which had been created by the bullish conditions of last week owing to a smaller movement than had been expected, but the movement this week promises larger than was anticipated. The long interest threw over its cotton and today March touched 7.28, or 32 points below the closing of Friday last. The decline has been a sentimental one, which, after all, is the influencing feature in speculation generally, and, whereas, the market improved during the past ten days, largely because of the confirmation of a small crop by a prominent firm in this city, the same purchases were so,d out in the past three days simply because the movement was in excess of expectations, because Liverpool didn't respond as that market should have done with the encouragement given by New York and New Orleans. The crop is certainly no larger than the trade had approximately determined upon a week ago, the only trouble being that too much of it is coming into sight daily instead of being distributed over a longer period. Our own advices, which are certainly very general, covering the entire cotton belt, not only give no reason to think our correspondents are mistaken, but on the contrary everything confirms our maximum crop estimate of 7.200,000 bales less. At the end of January, 1800, there had come into slight 6.284.202 bales; there was in sight January 12, 1894, 5,738,000

		Opening.	Highest	Lowest.	Today's Clos	Yesterday, Clos
January		7.98	7.96	7.89	7.89-95	8.00-01
March		8.06		7.98		8.03-04 8.12-13
April,		8.16		8.07		8.20-21
May		8.24	8.25	8.14	8.16-17	8.28-29
June		8.32				
July		8.37				
August		8.42	3.42	8.34	8.34-35	8.46-47
The follow	rely steady; sa ving is a state ports and stoo	nien	tof t	he co	nsolidat	ed net
	RECEIP	1 87	SXPO	RTS	. ST	OCK.
	1894 186	3	1894	1893	1894	1893

Saturday 20618 14995 29405 12973 1122391 1049336 Monday 26770 18195 1137806 ublishing Company

in today's report from New York.

ed steady, sales 103,500 bales. Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular. NEW YORK, January 16.—The increase in the movement at the ports is undoubtedly due to large enough ments from the interior towns, but nevertheless the effect of the receipts has been to weaken the market and cause a general liquidation of the cot-ton bought on the recent advance. About the receipts has been to weaken the market and cause a general liquidation of the cotton bought on the recent advance. About half of the improvement has now been lost. The market has a weak undertone in spite of the buying by parties who so liberally sold the market during the past advance. The following is one of discouragement on the part of those who anticipated a light movement this week, and although the advices from the south do not change in their tenor, the failure of the movement to bear out the reports had the effect of creating an uneasy feeling and the market has broken from 13 to 14 points from yesterday's closing prices. Our advices from Liverpool state that the market was adversely affected there by the reports from this side that the movement would increase during the next two weeks and a decline of 4-64d to 5-64d is reported there today. Soinners in Manchester bought some 10,000 bales of cotton, but it is expected that the increase in movement will cause them to fall back and buy as little as they can. Advices from the ports state that the exporters are becoming uneasy at the evidence they see in the interior towns of exhaustion and are buying freely at limits above the parity with New York, thus increasing the receipts at the ports. Receipts at Houston today were \$,500 bales and that city gained 2,000 bales in stocks. It is understood that this cotton came from Waxahatchie, Bryaa and McKinney for account of a prominent experts firm to become pressed at Houston. Receipts at the ports are 29,000 bales against 13,000 last year. These facts caused selling of long cotton during the afternoon, though the market at one time rallied under buying by the firm who were the prominent sellers yesterday morning. The feeling in the market is one of discouragement and lower markets are expected abroad, as telegrams from New Orleans report that Mr. Neill reiterated his sestimate of two million bales for Texas and feels sure that the crop will reach 7,700,000.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Circular.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Circular.

NEW YORK, January 16.—(Special.)—The break in Liverpool and the rather heavy receipts gave the market a downward impetus again today and the slaughter of weekly margined long cotton was conducted but the pressure to sell soon changed the temper of speculation, and as the day wore on prices gave way point by point. When the decline was checked perhaps most of the timid oulls had sold out. At all events a slight raily followed, but in the final dealings there was more free selling and the close was barely steady. It seems to be time wasted to attempt to forecast the course of prices in the immediate future. It is purely a question of the movement. The break today would hove been less pronounced had it not been for the estimate of receipts at New Orleans tomorrow. If, 1000 bales, against less than 6,000 bales for the same day last year. Many of the disgusted bulls were saying today that the southern talk of a small crop must be all false. It is said that Neill is now insisting that his estimate of 7,700,000 bales is about right.

delivery—; August and September delivery 4 38-64; futures opened steady with demand moderate.

LIVERPOOL, January 15 4-2-9 p. m.—Unlands low middling plause January and per 1 15-64, bellers; January and March delivery 4 19-64, buyers; March and April delivery 4 19-64, buyers; March and April delivery 4 12-64, sellers; Landa and April delivery 4 12-64, sellers; July and August delivery 1 28-64, sellers; middling uplands sh; midling guif 8%; net receipts 1,869; gross 7,891; stock, 249,028.

GALVESTON, January 16—Cotton quiet; middling GALVESTON, January 16-00tton quiet; middling CALVESTON, January 16-00tton quiet; middling

NORPOLK, January 15 - Cotton quiet; middling 7%; net receipts 1,869 bales; gross 1,658,; sales 569; stock 81,468; exports coastwise 1,314.

BALTIMORE, January 15 - Cotton steady; middling 8'; net receipts none bales; gross 1,365; sales none; stock 47,505; exports to Great Britain 923; to continent 200.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15—Cotton quiet; mid fillur 8 9-16; net receipts 282 bales; gross 1,121; stoci 12 963.

12,985.

SAVANAH, January 16 -Cotton quiet; middling 7 11-16; net receipts 6,787 bales; gross 9,787; saies 75; block 61,349; exports consisting 617.

NEW ORLEANS, January 16 -Cotton easy; middling 7 1-116; net receipts 9,224 baies; gross 11,155; saies 4,000; stock 369,405; exports to Great Britain 6,810; to France 6,123; coastwise 2,160.

MOBILE, January 15 — Cotton dull; midding 7 h; net receips 1,249 Dates; gross 1,249; saies 800; stock 40,859; exports coastwise 1,288. MEMPHIS, January 16—Cotton steady; midding 7½; net receipts 1,209 balos; sales 2,800; shipments 3,375; stook 141,871. ou.cor.

OHARLESTON, January 16 - Cotton steady; mindling 7%; net receipts 2.511 baies; gross 2,831; sales none; stock 87,208.

HOUSTON, January 18 - Cotton steady; mindling 18 - Cotton stea

HOUSTON, January 16—Cotton dull; middling 7%; net receipts 8,505 bales; shipments 5,879; saies 82; stock 28,148.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of some cotton brokers to distract the attention of traders in the south from the quotations and listen to them while they argue as to which one is the nearest correct in their estimate as to the out-turn of the crop now being marketed.

Both sides offer pretty good arguments, and it is sincerely hoped they will all prove correct to their own satisfaction.

But while they argue cotton is being watched by parties who are paying very little attention to anything but the low prices now current for cotton.

It was thought a few days ago that the "tide had turned" and that the advance was on in earnest, but yesterday's decline makes a total shrinkage of about thirty-two points

The spot markets have followed to about the same extent, all of them having been marked down yesterday.

The New York Sun in its review of the cotton market yesterday says: "The down-ward movement gathered force today under the impetus of large receipts at the ports and increased movements to the in-terior towns, a decided increase in Liverpool, falling quotations at the south, a re-iteration by Neill of his estimate of 7,700,000 bales, some selling for Europe and heavy long liquidation for local and southern account. Prices dropped 13 to 14 points. Some European buying and local covering caused a slight rally before the close, and the last prices were 11 to 12 points below the closing figures of yesterday. The New Orleans recelpts tomorrow are estimated at 12,000 bales, against 7,484 bales on the same day last week, and 5,911 last year. The trading was very heavy. The sales were 27,400 bales. Liverpool declined 4 to 4½ points, and closed easy with spot sales of 10,000 bales at a decrease of 1-16d. In Manchester yarns and cloths were cute. New Orleans yarns and cloths were quiet. New Orleans declined 10 to 13 points. Spot cotton here was 1-16c lower, with sales of 302 tales for spinning. There was a decrease of 1-16@14c at nine of the southern markets and they were dull. New Orleans sold 4,990 bales. The receipts at the ports were 29,038, against 28,306 this day last week, and 25,121 last year. Thus far this week (5,549, against 78,410 thus far last week. Exports from the ports today were 20,109 to Great Britain,

By private wire to J. C. Knox, manager: "The New Orleans estimate for tomorrow includes 2,000 bales that were expected to-

"Neill is now reported to have increased his Texas estimate to 2,000,000 and is more confident than ever of his 7,700,000. We think the true inwardness of this is that the Wacome out tomorrow with a very bullish Tex as crop statement, and he merely wishes to counteract at Liverpool the effect of this anticipated report."

The last item will, no doubt, be argued

. THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, January 16.—Wheat again broke the low price record for May touay, touching 644c. Weak English caules and lack of confirmation of the bond issue was responsible for the 55c. decline, but good touching 64%c. Weak English capies and lack of confirmation of the bond issue was responsible for the %c. decline, but good export clearances and some buying caused a reaction and May closed but %c. lower than yesterday. May corn is unchanged; May oats %c. lower, and provisions slightly lower, after an early advance.

Wheat opened weak with May %c lower, and immediately began a decline, which ended with May at 54%c. The carly decline was attributed to the fact that there was no confirmation of the bond issue by the government, and the decline and weak tone of the English markets. Private cables also reported that the English markets were weak, owing to cheap foreign offerings of wheat from Argentine. The shipments from eastern, European, Baltic, South American and Australian ports were smaller. While this might naturally be considered a "bull" feature, it attracted only a little attention in the way of a price-making factor. Local stocks showed an increase of contracts, wheat making a total of 18,818,000 bushels, against 6,592,000 bushels a year ago. The export clearances were moderate and aggregated 371,000 bushels of wheat and flour, of which 223,000 bushels was in flour. The bear traders sold freely, but the wheat was absorbed and the buying, combined with the fair exports and higher prices at Paris, caused a reaction. May closed steady at %c. above the day's bottom figures. May opened at 65%c., declined %, reacted %, and closed at 64%.

In corn there was a very moderate business, the market ruling quiet all day with price changes limited to %6%c. range. There was a somewhat steadier tone and values averaged a trifle higher. Offerings were not free on some of the longs liquidating, while the demand was considerably improved, a few of the prominent shorts covering. Exports were large and receipts were under the estimate, helping corn to resist the influence of the weakness in wheat. May opened unchanged at 37%, sold up %, lost % and reacted ½ to close at 3%c.

resist the innuence of the weakness in wheat. May opened unchanged at 37%, sold up 1%, lost 1/4 and reacted 1/8 to close at 3.1%.c.

There was a liberal general trade early in oats, especially around the inside figures. A good deal of long stuff came out, but it was all taken by shorts, and as other grains reacted, oats followed, May closing but 1/8.c. from the day's top figures. May opened unchanged at 29½ and after losing 1/2.c. on the weakness in wheat, reacted 1/8, to close at 29%.c.

Provisions opened strong and higher on hog receipts 1-3 less the estimate and on an advance in prices at the yards. An early decline was caused by the weakness in wheat and free selling, but good buying caused a reaction. Selling on the rumor that tomorrow's receipts will be largely in excess of the estimate caused a break at the finish and closing prices were at inside figures of the day. Compared with last night, May pork is 21%c. lower.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

w last night's close, the feeling was k on the small advances yesterday, shorts covered freely; this morning was no demand from this source. lers became uneasy, and the result a drop to 614c. The market found ds, however, around this price, and, by coverent amounting to nearly was a drop to \$14c. The market round friends, however, around this price, and, aided by good reports amounting to nearly 400,000 bushels, all told, there was a rally to \$5c. New York reports her crowd rather tangled up, and very nervous. Minneapolis showed a rather firm undertone. Receipts in the northwest are again beginning to show a gradual increase, and the country is not showing that disposition to support the market around those low prices that it would under ordinary good times, and, with the trade so largely local, with an inclination to play a scalping game, it is usually not very favorably to holders; but, as stated before, a strong feature is the French demand, and, as that market was higher today in the face of a decrease in other foreign countries, it had a tendency somewhat to strengthen confidence here.

Coarse grains, particularly oats, were again very weak, not so much in sympathy with the market, but on liberal liquidation. Trade in corn and oats is probably more even now than it has been for some time, as on this decrease the large shorts have freely covered.

Provisions had a good advance on light receipts of hogs and pork again was

sely covered.
Provisions had a good advance on light celpts of hogs, and pork again was e leader. On the bulge, however, there was old realizing, although it is noted that e large holders are not letting go much of their product.

Chiengo Gosain. From The New York Daily Stockholder. "On Saturday cash wheat in St. Louis sold at 57c, 14%c lower than a year ago; in Chicago at 6114c, 15%c lower than a year ago. In St. Louis cash corn sold at 32%c, 6c lower, and in Chicago at 34%c, over 7c lower than a year ago. The comparison is full of significance in view of the harvests of '93, showing as they do that farmers in wheat and corn belts are still receiving low prices for poor crops. It is such conditions which will determine ultimately."

By private wire to J. C. Knox, manager. A Minneapolis dispatch says there is con-ciderable selling of wheat to arrive by country dealers, indicating a prospect of

heavy receipts.

Continental stocks are wheat, 18,313,000 bushels; corn, 2,237,000 bushels; oats, 732,000

Four ports clear 148.163 bushels of wheat 68,887 bushels of flour, 301,000 bushels of corn and 29,000 bushels of oats.

Exports of wheat and flour aggregate nearly 400,000 bushels of wheat. Receipts of wheat at Minneapolis and Du-

Clearances of wheat and flour at New York and Boston today equal about 350,000 bushels of wheat. Logan has been a heavy buyer of puts and has taken about a million bushe's and

is still buying. PROVISIONS, GRAINS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 16, 1894.

Flour. Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, January 16 - Flour-First patent \$4.75; second patent \$4.6** extra sincy \$3.40; fancy \$3.39; family \$3.00. Corn -No. 1 white 55c; No. 2 white 55c; mixed 52c. Oats-Texas rust proof 50; white 45c; sized 4c. Seed rye.—Georgia 75m 60. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, \$1.00; choice timothy small bales, \$95c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, \$95c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, \$95c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, \$95c; Son. 2 timothy small bales, \$90c; white \$90c; while acks \$90. Cotton seed meal.—\$1,30 % cwt. Steam feed.—\$1.10 % cwt. Steam feed.—\$1.10 % cwt. Steam feed.—\$1.10 % cwt. Steam feed.—\$1.10 % cwt. Steam feed.—\$1.50 % cotton seed meal.—\$1,30 % cwt. Steam feed.—\$1.50 % cwt. Steam feed.—\$1

NEW YORK, January 16.—Flour dull and weaker. Wheat, spot heid firmer on option differences; No. 3 red winter 55 \(\) \(

do. white 3000 is.

87. LOUIS, January 16—Flour steady; patents \$1,50 e3.10; famey \$2.1062.30; family \$1.0062.70. Wheat sack; closed \$5.00 each; being yesterday's final prices; No. 2 red can being January 375; February —; May 61s. Corn slow; No. 2 mixed cash and January 325; February 325; May 345. Oats nominal; No. 2 cash 275; January 375; May 29 %. CINCINNATI, January 18 - Flour quiet; family \$2.00 \$2.15 fancy \$2.55@2.70. Wheat in fair demans: No. red 56@53. Corn active and lower; No. 2 mixed 35% Outs weak and lower weak and lower

CHICAGO, January 16 Plour weak; winter patent \$3.250,3.50; winter straights \$2.7503.10; spring patents \$3.75. No. 2 spring wheat 59; No. 3 spring 60; No. 2 red 99%. No. 2 corn 34%. No. 2 cats 265627.

rea 99%. No. 2 orm 94%. No. 2 oats 20% ggat.

Pricerties

**ATLANTA, January 16 - Roasted coftee - Arbuckte's 2 Green - Extra choice 21 bc; choice good 20 bc; at 13 bc; common 17 5 cold 5. Sugar - Granulated 1 bc; powdered 5 bc; cuttonat 5 bc; white extra 0 s. New Orleans yellow clarified 4 s4 bc; yellow extra 0 3%. Syrup - New Orleans choice 46c; prime 35 40c; common 20 6213 Molasca - Genuine Cuba 36 63c; imitation 23 6210 Freas - Black 35 choice; green 40 cho. Nutureg 85 650 choice 46c; green 40 cho. Nutureg 85 650 choice 46c; green 40 cho. Nutureg 85 650 choice 46c; prime 35 choice 46c; Nutureg 85 choice 46c; prime 35 choice 46c; prime 35 choice 46c. Nutureg 85 choice 46c. Orleans choice 46c; prime 32.24vc; common 22.23v
Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35.25c; initation 12.225v
Tens—Black 35.25c; green 40.40c. Nutmeg 65.25v
Tens—Black 35.25c; green 40.40c. Nutmeg 65.25c; green 40.40c. Nutmeg 65.25c;

ST. LOUIS, January 16 - Provisions firm; unchanged, Pork, standard mess \$13.87\footnote{1}. Lard prime steam \$1.8. Dry sait meats, loose shoulders \$.20; long clear \$6.75; clear ribs \$6.75; short clear \$6.75; dear clear \$7.50.

clear 7.75.

ATLANTA, January 15—Clear rib sides, boxed 7%c;
tec-cured beliles 11c. Sugar-cured hams 11.413c,
tec-curing to brand and average; Ca'ifornia 868.2.
Break isstbacon 14 dilsc. Lard—Leaf 10; compound 7%. Breakisatbacon 14 db5c. Lard—Leaf 10; compound 74, NEW YORK, January 16—Pork dull but steady; meanew \$14.50@15.00. Middles nominal; short clear — Lard easier; weestern steam 8.50; city steam 7.75; options, January 8.5; February 8.2; May 8.16. CHICAGO, January 18.3 — Cash quotations were as follows: Meas pork \$13.37;@013.10. Lard 8.55. Short riba, loose 6.50@6.50. Dry sait shoulders boxed 6.25@6.50; out of the state of the short clear sides boxed 7.01@7.50. CHICINNATI, January 16—Pork firm at \$14.00. Lard casier at 1.95. Bulk meats nominal; short ribs 6.87.50; Bacon firm; short clear 8.25.

Naval Stores

Naval Stores.

SAVANNAH, January 16 - Spiritr turpentine opened and closed firm at 2½ for regulars; there was a moderate demand with small sales; there was little on the market, however; bids of 27½ were made late in the day, but not accepted. Rosin firm for all grades below M, whie M and above are quoted quiet; the demand for medium and common grades is strong; the sales amounted to about 8,000 bbis; A. B. C. D and E 95; F \$1.00; G \$1.15; H \$1.35; I \$1.75; K \$2.25; M \$2.75; N \$2.00; window glass \$3.25; waterwhite \$3.00. WILMINGTON. January 16 - Rosin firm; strained 80; good strained 90; turpentine steady at 2; tar steady at 2; crude turpentine firm; hard \$1.00; soft and virgin \$1.60. 630. CHARLESTON. January 16 Turpentine dull bufirm at 27 2; rosin firm: good strained 96.

firm at 17.2; fosts from good strained 26.

Fruits and Contections.

ATLANTA. January 18—Apples—Fancy northern \$7.50(28.00 % barrel; Virginia wine say \$4.50(24.25; Georgia 85.00(24.50). Lemons—Messina \$5.00(24.00 % box. Graps Fruit \$1.50(2.00 % box. Graps Fruit \$1.50(2.00 %) box. Graps 10.00 % box. Gr

Country Produce,
ATLANTA, January 16 - Eggs 18 320c. Butter—
Western creanery 30 & Sec fancy Tennessee 18 320c; choice 18 520c; chery grades 12 3 a 15c. Live poultry—Turkeys 16 a 12 c 6 B R, hens 25 27 k; spring chickens, large 1s 20c; medium 12 k a 15c. a 11 c; duckars, large 1s 20c; medium 12 k a 15c; a mall 10 a 12 k; duckars, chickens 16 k; duckars, chickens 18 k; duckars, chickens 1

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your name and address underneath your answers and sent them to us. YOU ARE NOT REQUIRED TO SEND A PENNY OF MONEY WITH YOUR ANSWERS OF THE ANSWERS OF THE AWARDING COMMITTEE

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oRecee NT What many politicians, po-litical orators, and others would like to be.

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· EA · TY Desirable for all women, and especially for those with plain faces. ·I·HT

Desired in their "business" by pugilists Corbett, Mitchell, Dixon and others. EXPLANATION.—In seeking winning answers, try to think of words which when fully and correctly spelled will fit our deficitions and contain a warm.

JACOB HAAS, Cashier.

R. F. MADDOX, J. W. RUCKER, W. L. PEEL, H. C. BAGLEY, G. A. NICHOLSON President. Cashier. Assistant Cashier.

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SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$100,000.

ATLANTA, GA., TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Safe deposit vaults. Boxes to rent at reduced rates. Accounts of banks and bankers, mercantile and manufacturing fir ms or corporations received upon favorable terms. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Interest paid on time deposits.

James Bank, CAPITAL, \$100.000.00 Oldest bank in Atlanta, Ga. Open 8 to 4. As security for our depositors we have some of the best and most certrally located city property, yielding \$11,000 gross rents per annum. We pay 6 per cent interest on time deposits if they remain one month or longer, more than any other bank in the city, because our expenses are small. We note that the city of the contract of the contract

H. L. Atwater, President. A. J. Orme, Vice President. Wm. C. Hale, Secretary and Gen. Man. SOUTHERN MUTUAL BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION

21 NORTH PRYOR, Corner Decatur, ATLANTA, GA.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE. Our installment stock is a profitable and safe investment.

We issue a 7 per cent guaranteed certificate, provided money is left one year.

Our paid in capital and profits are larger than any bank in the city.



NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Albert Ross's great novel; author of "Thou Shalt Not," "His Private Character," "Speaking of Ellen," "In Stellat," Shadow," "Her Husband's Friend," "Mould-

ing a Maiden," "The Garston Bigamy,"
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ATE CONSUMPTIVE

They Are Just Elegant.

THE La CORONAS EL REGENT

and other brands of cigars just received

just elegant. These goods are made of the

most select, pure Havana tobacco, and have

no equal. They will be received fresh eve-

ry week at the Big Bonanza Cigar store, 17

A. G. BALLARD, Manager. jan 17-su wed frl.

By virtue of an order of the superior court, Fulton county, Georgia, I will receive sealed bids for cash until 8 o'clock a.m., January 13, 1894, for the entire stock of clothing and gepts' furnishing goods of O.D. Wheeler, including some fixtures, all of which, together with the inventory, can be seen at 151 Peters street any day between 1 and 3 o'clock p. m. All bids to be left with undersigned. This January 16, 1894.

ROBERT ZAHNER, Receiver.

Room 5 Fitten Bldg., cor. Marietta and Broad.

HAWKES

CRYSTALIZED LENSES

A. K. HAWKES, Optician,

A. L. CUESTA, Proprietor.

jan6 10 13 17

YOUNG MISS GIDDY

114-116 Whitehall

Atlanta, Ga

China:

Haviland China: It's the finest in the landand we sell it. In fact, our salesrooms are chock full of

the choicest importations from all parts of the civilized world. The people of the south are our patrons, and we study how to please them.

There is nothing in the Crockery or Glassware lines we do not handle. Every, thing new, stylish and up to the times.

As to prices-they are specially suited to thes 'hard times.'

Dobbs, Wey & Co. 61 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

Sealed Bids

Will be received until February 3, 1894, for all necessary curbing, flagging and belgian blocks for the year 1894.

Specification: Straight curbing in 5-foot lengths, 18 inches deep, 4 inches thick, pointed ond top edge, both ends and 8 inches down side; ends to be squared with top edge. Price per lineal foot laid. Flagging 5 feet long, 5 inches thick, 18 inches wide, pointed on one side and both ends; both edges and ends to be squared with edges. Price per lineal foot laid.

Curved Curbing—Radi 2 feet 6 inches, 4 inches thick, 18 inches wide, 3 feet 9 inches long. Also radi 21 feet 4 inches thick, 18 inches wide, 4 feet long, pointed one edge, both ends and 8 inches down outer side, ends to be squared with top edge. Price per lineal foot laid.

Belgian blocks, 4x12x8 inches. Price per thousand laid. Address

CHAIRMAN PUBLIC WORKS, January 10, 1894.

Macon, Ga.

The Direct World's Fair Line. D) LOURSVILLE NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RY. CO.

Are you going to the world's fair or any point in the aorthwest, via Chicago? If so ask your ticket agent for ticket via Louisville, or via Cincinnati, and Indianagolis; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon. Elegant through cars with Pullman vestibuled trains to Chicago via Louisville and Cincinnati, with magnificent parlor, dining and compartment cars.

FRANK J. REED, Gen. Pass. Agt.

W. H. CDOEL, General Manager.

W. H. M'DOEL General Mana Chaney's Expectorant Will cure your cough FINANCIAL,

THEY

Chickens and

OWNERS OF

All the Prizes

The poultry at the Gate Cit close on Saturda were not remove A great many lanta and many ens that struck exhibitors took exhibitors took

poultry shows, three in progres another at Knoo New Orleans. A matter of continuous and progres and the prompt may were all paid, tors often have lanta highly pie P. M. Orth Brited four game pair of Pyle ba breasted reds. Winker and solvere I. N. John Loring Brown, the four bantaming the selling ounce. On the can be bought Scott Maxwel hind a lot of The second piold for \$12.

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The progressian of the continuous and the selling ounce and the can be bought Scott Maxwel hind a lot of the second piold for \$12.

The progressian of the progressian chick millersburg, K. Christons and the Atlanta, taking Mr. Jerry Lyordered a num W. Tuggle, of barred Plymou of West End, bing Dorkings at the next ex To show the

fanciers proper

prize winning Mr. P. E. P

Saturday

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN DEALER IN BONDS AND STOCK LOANS NEGOTIATED.

13 East Alabama Street.

DARWIN G. JONES No. 1 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ca. STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS INVESTMENT SECURITIES

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Oil and Sand-Fished Pressed Brid FOR SALE BY THE Lint & Lovelace Commission & Atlanta, Ga., agents for the Company, manufacturers of the in the south.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Showing the Arrival and Departure of a Trains from This City-Central Time SEABOARD AIR-LINE. From Washingt'n 7 30 am \$To Charles From Athens...... 8 15 am \$To Athens From Charleston. 6 45 pm \$To Washin CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA

From Hapeville | 645 am To Hapeville | 15 m To

day only
From Hapeville.. 10 40 am To Hap
From Hapeville.. 2 45pm To Hap WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAIL From Mariette. 7 00 am To Na From Mariette. 8 40 am \$To Ch ATLANTA AND WEST POINT KAI ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RATHER AND WEST PAINT RATHER AND WEST POINT RATHER AND WEST POINT

only: From Hoganville 10 15 am To Hogansville... RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R. (PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.) THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY

GEORGIA RAILROAD. From Augusta... 5 30 am Fro Augusta... From Covington... 7 55 am To Decatur... From Decatur... 9 55 am To Clarkston. From Augusta... 1 15 pm To Clarkston. From Clarkston... 1 45 pm Fro Augusta... From Augusta... 6 15 pm Fro Covincton From Clarkston... 4 45 pm Fro Augusta...

EAST TENN. VIRGINIA AND GEORGIAM GEORGIA MIDLAND AND GULF. (VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD TO GRIFFO)

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAIERO From Ft. Valley .. 10 to am | To Fort Valley Daily except Sunday. Sunday only. and Sunday. All other daily. Central time

CEABOARD AIR-LINE, SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JAN. 14, 1894. 'The Atlanta Special' Solid Vesible Train-No Extra Fare Charged. NORTHBOUND.

6 30 am 6 05 pm Lv... Atlanta ... Ar 7 30 am U. Depot, CityTa. 10 05 am 8 13 pm Lv... Athens ... Ar 6 16 am 9 30 pm 1 30 am Ar.... Monroe. ... Lv 2 07 am 30 5 15 am Ar. Maierga L.V. 8 15 pm
7 39 am Ar. Hendes a.L.V 8 15 pm
9 00 am Ar. Hendes a.L.V 6 35 pm
11 07 am Ar Petersburg Lv 3 45 pm
11 65 am Ar Petersburg Lv 3 45 pm
13 46 pm Ar Wash'gton Lv 10 57 am
5 24 pm Ar Wash'gton Lv 10 57 am
7 49 pm Ar Pai-kesp'ia Lv 7 30 am
10 35 pm Lr New York Lv 12 15 am
10 35 pm Lr New York Lv 12 15 am

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ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SAND LINE.
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Mr. P. E. P. has one of the south, offered ma cockerel, although Mr. the price the any considera. The first prione of the mothe standard, son offered 40 the owners pla An offer of Stephen T. Le carried off the to consider a cock and five One of the one of the r in the south v ders bought is stance \$40 wa hen. The her Levering, of the first prize prize for \$25 of 51 of 1893.

In this connect of Mr. Mr. Levering loft and the

terior finish is doubtedly the United States of notice was ited by Georg owls won fir-show and at carried away Those Wh ting the exh M. Downs, Fancier. He the exhibition of the association. HAYES C

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ANCIAL S CASTLEMAN

N G. JONES BONDS, LOAN NT SECURITIES Other Exhibitions.

OWNERS OF BIRDS HIGHLY PLEASED

All the Prizes Were Paid with Promptness

Saturday Night-Mr. George M.

Downs Deserves Credit.

The poultry and pigeon exhibition held

The poultry and pigeon exhibition held at the Gate City Guard armory came to a close on Saturday night, but all of the birds were not removed until Monday.

A great many chickens remained in Atlanta and many fanciers purchased chick-

ens that struck their fancy. Many of the exhibitors took their chickens to other poultry shows, of which there are now

three in progress—one at Greenville, S. C., another at Knoxville, Tenn., and a third at

New Orieans.

A matter of commendation about the first

annual exhibition of the Southern Poultry and Pigeon Fanciers' Association has been

W. Tuggle, of Columbus; they were of the barred Plymouth Rock. Mr. Will Wilson,

of West End, bought a number of high scor-ing Dorkings and will take off some prizes

at the next exhibit.

To show the interest aroused among the fanciers proper, and give some idea of the fine birds shown, some of the offers for

Mr. P. E. Peck, of Lake City, Fla., who

Mr. P. E. Peck, of Lake City, Fla., who has one of the finest breeding yards in the south, offered \$25 for the first prize Brahma cockerel. The offer was refused, and although Mr. Peck was willing to advance the price the owners refused to hear of any consideration.

The first prize Buff Cochin cockerel was one of the most perfect birds according to the standard, on exhibition, Mr. I. N. Johnson offered \$40 for him, but it was refused, the owners placing no value upon him.

the owners placing no value upon him.

An offer of \$100 was registered for Dr.

Stephen T. Lea's pen of Langshans, which

carried off the first prize. Dr. Lea refused to consider anything under \$200 for the cock and five hens.

Among the Pigeons. One of the handsomest exhibits ever seen in the south was that of pigeons. The fanciers bought from each other and in one in-

stance \$40 was offered for a Blue Turbit hen. The was owned by William T. Levering, or Baltimore, and won not only the first prize in its class, but the special prize for \$25 offered for the best Blue Tur-

In this connection a word about the pigeon loft of Mr. Levering would not be amiss.
Mr. Levering has not long completed his loft and the cost was \$2,000. The entire interior finish is in Georgia pine and it is undoubtedly the most complete loft in the United States. Among the pigeons worthy of notice was a pair of black owls, exhibited by George Ewald, of Cincinnati. These lowers won first prize at the Crystal Palace.

owls won first prize at the Crystal Palace

show and at the world's fair. Mr. Ewald

Those Who Made the Show Succeed

One of the most earnest workers in getting the exhibition has been Mr. George M. Downs, editor of The Fancier Fancier. He has worked early and late for the exhibition. Dr. Tuggle, the president of the association, has labored faithfully

CITY NEWS.

day morning by a verdict of shooting at

another. The charge against Hayes was that of assault with intent to murder, but he plead that he was justified, inasmuch as the man he assaulted was too attentive

to his wife. Judge Clark did not sentence

DAMAGE SUIT.—A suit for damages was filed yesterday by C. W. Maddox against the Atlanta Gas Light Company

charter was made yesterday by W. H. Johnson, Thomas Dyson, et al, for the East

Lake Company. The stock of the company is to be \$50,000 with the privilege of increas-

NOT ACCEPTED.-Several bids were

in the hands of Receiver Gatins. None of

the bids were considered sufficient and all

STILL ON .- The hearing of the suit of

GRAND JURY.—The grand jury was in

ession yesterday morning, but found no adjoinments except for parties already in

WILL MEET THIS AFTEROON .- The

Ladies' Chorus Club, under the direction of Miss Heidt, will hold a meeting this after-

noon, January 17th, in the parlors of Mrs. Prather's home school, 232 West Peachtree street.

DEATH OF A LITTLE CHILD.-Little

Flora McFail, the daughter of Mr. Whiliam E. McFail, the well-known grocer, died at the home of her parents on West Pine street yesterday morning. The cause of the little child's death was acarlet fever. The

sympathy of a large community of friends is with the family in their great affliction.

A WEALTHY VISITOR .- Mr. D. E.

ce. The amount of the mortgage

HAYES CONVICTED. The trial of John

carried away a number of other prizes.

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D SCHEDULES

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Via New York, Phila
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is, 134 and 127 solid veet sieeping cars betw
d Pullman Buffet par
in New York; sieepi
ton. Trains
Atlanta

ORLEANS .

Chase, one of the wealthlest of Colorado's citizens, is in the city, a guest of the Aragon. Mr. Chase is in Atlanta with a view of locating in the control of continuing in the control of continuing in the control of cont gon. ar. Chase is in Atlanta with a view of locating in the south, as the winters of Colorado are too severe for him. He is interested largely in some of the finest mining property of Colorado and only recently sold one of his mines to a party of London capitalists for \$1,000,000 cash.

AMONG HIS OLD FRIENDS.—Mr. Lewis Cass Duff, one of the best known traveling men in the country, is at the Aragon. Mr. Duff has as many friends in the south as any one on the road and is now shaking hands with them through the south.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—Commencing the 19th there will be a change of schedule on the Washington and Courtland street railway lines, the cars being run on the twenty-mmute schedule instead of fifteen minutes, as heretofore.

BURNS'S BIRTHDAY.—A meeting of the Caledonian Club was held at their rooms last night at which they decided to celebrate the one hundred and thirty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns at the Richelleu cafe, on the 25th of this month,

chickens and Pigeons Have Left for Sergeaut Jennings, of the Police, Left It Looks as If She Will Get the for Chicago Last Night.

ANNIE MOORE'S NARROW ESCAPE

Atlanta Tough Under Arrest in Co-lumbus-Police Items.

Sergeant Henry Jennings, who has been appointed to the permanent position of offi-cial purveyor of Harry Hill, left for Chicago on the Western and Atlantic train at 8 o'clock last night. He was thoroughly equipped with warrants, requisitions, crentials and the life, and should any opposition arise, he will be ready to do battle with the most formidable foe. The sergeant anticipates no trouble, and calculates upon eturning to the city by next Monday.

Chief Connolly heard nothing from the Chicago authorities yesterday. We wired inspector Shea the night before to hold Harry Hill at all odds, and that an officer from Atlanta armed with requisition papers would start yesterday afternoon.

the prompt manner in which the prizes were all paid. At many shows the exhibi-tors often have trouble, but they left Atlanta highly pleased.
P. M. Orth Bros., of Reading, Pa., exhib-Mr. Tolleson, who is the active agent behind the latest prosecution against Harry Hill, and who took such an active hand in having him arrested, went to the governned four game bantams at the show; a pair of Pyle bantams and a pair of black asted reds. The quartet was a prize breasted reds. The quartet was a prize win...r and sold for \$22. The purchasers were I. N. Johnson, of Martinez, Ga., and Loring Brown. The aggregate weight of the four bantams was 104 ounces, thus making the selling prize nearly 25 cents an on the selling prize nearly 25 cents and the selling pri or and secured a requisition for Hill yester day. The requisition was based upon the two grand jury indictments found while Hill was in custody in Cincinnati, six weeks ago. Chief Connolly had already selected Sergeant Jennings to go to Chicago after Hill, and when he got the papers yesterday he ounce. On the other hand a common hen can be bought for 25 cents. Scott Maxwell, Vaucluse, S. C., left be-hind a lot of his prize-winning Wyandots. The second prize Wyandot cockerel was sent for the sergeant and gave them to him, with instructions. Sergeant Jennings will not reach Chicago until tomorrow morning. He will be delayed a few hours on the way. The second prize Wyandot cockerel was sold for \$12.

Chief Joyner purchased a lot of fine turkeys and chickens from J. F. Barbee, of Millersburg, Ky. Barbee sold \$105 worth of chickens and turkeys and delivered them in Atlanta, taking a number of orders.

Mr. Jerry Lynch, the well-known tallor, ordered a number of fine eggs from Dr. T.

W. Tugele, of Columbus: they were of the He expects to leave for Atlanta Saturday

Sergeant Jennings is the officer who brought Harry Hill from Chicago when he was first arrested in June last. Hill gave him no trouble, and for this reason he was

Wanted to Shoot a Woman. Annie Moore, known as the wife of the gang, and with some claims for notoriety ov reason of her misdoings, says she had close pull for her life yesterday afterlice headquarters for trying to shoot her The motorman is E. E. Engram, who bears a good reputation as a steady work-man and a sober man. Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a telephone message was received at police headquarters to the effect that a shooting affray had just occurred on Newton street. Officers and Cornett went out, and found Annie Moore at her home, 36 Newton street, in a dead faint from the effects of being shot at, is she afterward explained. She told the officers that she had known Engram for some time and that he had visited her. He became angered at some thing she did yesterday afternoon and fired twice at her. She says the bullets passed-close to her head. The two officers found two bullet holes in the wall. Engram quietly submitted to arrest and was carried to olice headquarters.

A Twelve-Year-Old. Will Curbow, Atlanta's twelve-year-old tough, is in limbo in Columbus, Ga. Curin a score of police scrapes and who stole a horse and buggy and drove it thirty-five miles in one afternoon last summer. His last appearance in Atlanta was just bethe entire police force for inspection have turned his steps toward Columbus, in which city he was arrested yesterday. Chief of Police Wiley Williams, of that city, yesterday communicated the fact of young Curbow's arrest to Chief Connolly

Wanted in Chattanooga.

Bob Nichols, believed to be Bud Wooten, the Chattanooga murderer, will be turned over to the Chattanooga authorities today f he is identified as the man wanted in Chattanooga. A telegram was sent to the Chattanooga authorities yesterday informing them of Nichols's arrest and it is expected that an officer will arrive this morning. The description of Wooten on file at police headquarters fits Nichols admirably they have and the officers are sure that they have

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immedi-ately after dinner. Don't forget this.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT

Is What Charley Pemberton Claimed In his petition Maddox alleges that he was ignorant of certain things about the boiler of an engine and in consequence was scalded. He wants \$3,000. Judge Westmoreland Didn't Agree. Several months ago Charles Pemberton was brought before Recorder Calhoun, in the police court, charged with selling whis-FILED A MORTGAGE.—A mortgage given by Mrs. A. F. Dimmock to James Merrihew was recorded yesterday in the without a license. When the case came to trial Pemberton was convicted and Judge Calhoun fined him \$25 and costs. In this emergency a friend of Pemberton's stepped to the front and said that he would

guarantee a payment of the fine.

More recently Pemberton was again brought into the court of Recorder Calhoun, and, by the way, the recorder has an eye of the build usually accredited to an American eagle. The last case disposed of, the recorder spoke pleasantly to Pemberton and reminded him that he was in arrears with justice. Mr. Pemberton knew this and stated that he was able to pay it, but pay it he did not, and Recorder Calhoun placed him in the station house. When Pemberton began to revolve matters

opened yesterday afternoon by Judge Lumpkin. The bids were on the stock of H. A. Snelling, shoe store man, who is now around in his mind, he decided that he wanted most a lawyer, and for a lawyer he sent. The services of Mr. L. J. Glenn were at his disposal, and after a consulta-Reese against the Atlanta and West Point railroad was on yesterday in Judge Van Epps's court and occupied the entire day. It will probably be concluded today. tion, Attorney Glenn took out a writ of habeas corpus. The hearing was had yes-terday afternoon before Judge Westmore-land and the astute counsel for Pemberton made the defense that his client was imprisoned for debt, which was very much against the laws of Georgia. Judge Westmoreland remanded Pember-ton to the care of Chief Connolly.

WAIVED PRELIMINARY HEARING.

J. B. Wilson, Who Shot R. A. Burnett, Brought Before Justice Orr. A petty quarrel started between two young men at a dance and the conclusion came very near ending in bloodshed, J. B. Wilson firing a bullet through the hat of R. A. Burnett.

Both are young men and were in attendance upon a dance. It has been the custom among the young men to take up a collection to pay for the dance music. It seems that it was an understood matter that none were to give less than 25 cents. When the hat was passed around Wilson dropped in 15 cents. At this Burnett pro-ceeded to entertain himself and the others by guying Wilson.

Wilson invited Burnett outside and told him if he accepted he would be well whipped Burnett-refused to come outside and nothing nore was said at the time; but bad blood had been aroused. Not many nights after the quarrel Burnett went to visit a young lady and encountered Wilson. What passed between them and what was done there is between them and what was done there is a disagreement upon, but in the end Wilson drew a gun and fired at Burnett. Wilson claims that he did it in self-defense. He was brought yesterday morning before Justice Orr and waived a preliminary hearing. His bond was placed at \$400 and he made it. The charge against him is assault with intent to murder.

A Child Enjoys

the pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs when in need of a laxitive and if the farther or mother be costive or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and

THEY HAVE GONE. GONE AFTER HARRY. ATLANTA'S CLAIM.

TO BE LOCATED IN THE SOUTH

Talk with the District Attorney Yester day Afternoon-The Petition of the Grand Jury

If Atlanta falls to get the governmen prison, she had better "throw up the sponge," to use an expression of the prize ring, and never undertake to bring any thing else to the city that is worth hav ing, or that properly belongs to her devel

One for the South.

The law, on this subject, as passed by the congress of the United States about three years ago, provides for the location One of these prisons, according to the

The sites are to be determined by the attorney general and the secretary of the interior. These two members of the cabinet are to take the matter under advise ment, and, after a careful consideration of the question, are to make the fina

act, is to be located at a convenient point

With all of her natural advantages and with a representative in the cabinet, it would seem, at a mere glance, that half of battle was already won. If Atlanta fails to get the prison within the next year or within a proper interval of time, then all that can be said is that she has lost her rights by her failure to improve her op-

What Is to Be Gained. The cost of the prisons, as specified in the act, providing for their erection, is \$500,000

This is exclusive of an extra \$100,000 for fitting up the workshops and other internal

regulations of the prison. In addition to the moral influence of hav-ing a government prison in the neighbor-hood of the city, a special advantage to be derived is found in the fact that steady employment would thus be furnished to arge number of people. Guards, watch-nen, bookkeepers, agents, employes and officers of various kinds would have to be selected, and these would constitute a mos mportant item in the desirability of hav ing the prison located in this city.

It would be a great saving to the govern

nent in the way of transportation. As it s now a great deal of money is annually spent in conveying the southern prisoners to the penitentiaries of the north. It of-ten happens that a change of climate from the mild atmosphere of the gulf states to the colder latitudes of the north develors disease among the prisoners, frequently terminating in consumption, and a sentence only a year is frequently tantamount to a sentence of death.

These are just a few of the advantages, by way of hasty review, that will accrue o Atlanta from having the prison located here. With reference to the surrounding states it offers decidedly the best location and would be the most convenient site for the purpose of the government. Here Is the Law.

The provision which congress has made for the establishment of the prison will be seen from the following act, as taken from he Revised Statutes. The act was proved on the 8th of March, 1891. This is the way it reads:
"Be it enacted, That the attorney general

"Be it enacted, That the attorney general and the secretary of the interior be and are hereby authorized and directed to purchase three sites, two of which shall be located as follows, one north, the other south of the thirty-ninth degree of north latitude and east of the Rocky mountains, the third site to be located west of the Rocky mountains, the third site to be located west of the Rocky mountains, and the same to be located geographically as to be most easy of access to the dimerent portions of the country, and cause to be erected thereon suitable buildings for the confinement of all prisoners convicted of any crime whose terms of imprisonment are one year or more, at hard labor, by any court in the United States, in any state, territory or district under the jurisdiction of the department of justice of the United States, and the plans, specifications and estimates of such sites and buildings shall be previously made and approved according to law, and shall not exceed \$000,000 each.

"Section 2. That the sum of \$100,000 be further appropriated to be expended under the direction of the attorney general in the fitting up of workshops for the prisoners. Provided, however, the convicts be employed exclusively in the manufacture of such supplies for the government as can be manufactured without the use of machinery, and the prisoners shall not be worked outside of the prison enclosure.

"Section 3. That the attorney general and secretary of the interior be and are hereby authorized to select the state, district or territory in which to locate and erect the prison, provided the consent of the authorities of said states be first obtained."

Action of the Grand Jury.

The United States grand jury has al-

Action of the Grand Jury. The United States grand jury has already taken action in regard to the location of the government prison in this city.

A visit to the Fulton county jail by a committee of the grand jury disclosed the situation at that place. It revealed the crowded condition of the jail and the inconvenience to which the governmen prisoners were subjected. This recalled the provision which con convenience to which the government prisoners were subjected.

This recalled the provision which congress had made for the location of a government prison in the south. Considering the urgent need of more convenient quarters, the grand jury began to investigate the matter, and the result of their deliberations was a lengthy petition, addressed to the congress of the United States, through Hon. L. F. Livingston, the representative from this district.

In this petition, the special advantages of Atlanta as a proper location for the government prison were recited. Attention was called to the fact that a provision had already been made by congress for the erection of, three prisons in the country, none of which had been erected, and that, on account of the need of a prison for this section of the country, it would be a great saving to the government, as well as a godsend to the prisoners for one to be located in this immediate section of the country.

At the same time a lengthy communica-

nterior.

Personal letters were also sent on by the clerks of the federal court, the marshal, the district attorney, the United States commissioner and the postmaster.

Talk with the District Attorney.

The district attorney was enthusiastic over the establishment of the prison in Atlanta yesterday.

lanta yesterday.

"I have strong hopes," said he, "that the petition of the grand jury addressed to Colonel Livingston will succeed. With Mr. Smith in the cabinet, and with the central location of Atlanta, with reference to the surrounding country, to be urged, it seems to me that congress will not be slow in recsurrounding country, to be urged, it seems to me that congress will not be slow in recognizing the fact that Atlanta is the place above all others in this immediate section. The insufficiency of the jails in the northern district of Georgia, which is one of the most important in the south, should certainly commend itself to congress for prompt and immediate action. As provision has already been made for a prison to be located in the south, all that remains is to make the selection of a site and the special appropriation to carry out the provisions of the act. As hundreds of prisoners have to be carried on to the prisons of the north every year, at great expense to the government, to say nothing of the detriment to their health, in the radical change of climate, the establishment of a prison, without delay, at some convenient point in the south, should commend itself to congress as one of the most urgent measures of the present administration. A great many advantages will be derived from the location of the prison in Atlanta. It will bring to the city a splendid institution, and a building whose cost will range between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000."

Views of a Deputy Clerk. Views of a Deputy Clerk.

On the same line of locating the government prison in Atlanta, Mr. George S. Barnard, one of the deputy clerks of the federal court, was interviewed yesterday afternoon.

"One reason for the location of a federal prison in the south," said the deputy, "is the necessity which frequently arises of

kéeping prisoners in jail for weeks and months after they have been sentenced, waiting for the government to furnish the money needed for their conveyance to the north. This is the case in all of the federal districts of the south. Another reason which occurs to me is the danger which is frequently incurred by taking southern prisoners to the north. I mean, of course, the danger of undermining their health. Pneumonia and consumption have often been contracted by prisoners thus subjected to the rigorous climate of the north. Such treatnent, from a rational and philanthropic point of view, is often fatal to the health and even to the life of the prisoner. It is the spirit of the law, I am satisfied, to have the prisons located as near as possible within a convenient distance of the prisoner's home, and not add to the ignominy of hiscrime the bitter ordeal of banishment.

"Atlanta, in my judgment, is the best location for the prison. It is healthy all the year around. The climate is mild and any prisoner, born in the south, will find it pleasant and agreeable. Of course the pleasure of the prisoner should not be consuited. His health, however, should. The death of any criminal, no matter what the charge against him may be, resulting from the severities of the climate to which he may be exposed, is a solemn respons Junty. For the entire south there could be no better selection of a site than Atlanta. It would bring a number of advantages to 'he city, and nothing would please me better than to see it located in our midst at an early day."

Rheumattsm originates in the morbid condi-tion of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparitia cures rheumatism. Get only Hood's.

AT THE THEATERS.

The business done by "A Trip to China-The business done by "A Trip to Chinatown" was something marvelous, especially in view of the proximity to the Fatti engagement. When Bob Arthur was here ahead of the show he made some break about "not being afraid to play against Patti," and all who heard him gave him the laugh. But it seems that Bob's confidence in the strength of his attraction was not misplaced. It was the biggest business of the season outside of Patti. And it was not big for one night only, but for two nights and a matinee. The people evidently like "Chinatown" and the company that ly like "Chinatown" and the company that produced it.

The mere fact, however, of a show doing a good business does not seem to me to warrant the abnormal cases of swelled head with some managers are afflicted. I don't see why a man back with the show should, simply because his attraction does a good business, be disagreeable to everybody he comes in contact with. He is of the class of people who are all honey when an attraction is bad. I don't speak from any personal contact in this particular case, but I am told that the gentleman lar case, but I am told that the gentleman who looks after the interests of Mr. Hoyt made himself very disagreeable to some peo-ple to whom he might have shown the ordinary common courtesy without any loss to himself.

"The Private Secretary" Tonight. Tonight we have "The Private Secretary."
It is one of the funniest comedies that has ever been produced, and if in good hands, as the managers claim, will be worth see

"The Secretary" will never lose its place in the field of light comedy as long as peo-ple love to laugh and forget the whips and scorns of time. The piece probably deserves to stand in the front rank of all theatrical concoctions designed for laughing purposes only. It is a triumph of the farcical comedy act, a curiosity of the theatrical folly, and a most laughable production, constructed to create side-splitting laugher throughout, and accomplishes its mission beyond a

James K. Hackett who makes his first an "Falstaff" Hackett, and a half brother of the late noted Recorder Hackett, of New York. He is a graduate of the New York

His success in amateur theatricals tempted

him some four years ago to accept a place on the professional stage and he joined A. M. Palmer's stock company.

He was given a small part in "The Broken Seal," and while the company was playing in Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. J. H. Stoddard, the veteran actor, a member of the company veteran actor, a member of the company, was called away by the death of his wife, was called away by the death of his wife.

Mr. Hackett was given the part—a most important one. He played it in twenty-four hours notice, and so well that the entire company praised him unstintingly. The name of Stoddard remained on the programme for several nights but the audience received the substitute with en-thusiasm. His acting left nothing to be desired. It was a great triumph for one so young and inexperienced. Mr. Hackett, be-sides being very well connected professionally, is also a social favorite in New York and one of the 400.

Hackett comprises some well-known actors and actresses, notably the original Catter-mais T. H. Hunter, George Woodward, Charles Butler, Vevel Germane, W. R. Ber-nard, Verner Clarges, Sarah McVicker, Annie Dacre, India Palmer and Blanche Note

Clara Morris in "Renee."

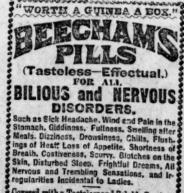
The play in which Clara Morris and her excellent company appears at the Grand next Monday night is entitled "Renee," and is an adaption by Clinton Stuart from D'Ennery's great play, "La Martyre." It is a comparatively new addition to her repertoire, but her perfect conception of the character of Renee is brought out with a fidelity and a power that offers a pay rev. fidelity and a power that offers a new reelation of her genius. Seldom is so good ar elation of her genius. Seldom is so good an opportunity to see really great acting offered to the theatergoer. The role offers a wide scope for Miss Morris's intense emotional abilities, and her sufferings awaken at once the deepest sympathy, while one yields almost insensibly to the pathos and suffering endured by an actress whose powers of compelling tears are so exceptional. The happy ending of "Renee de Moray" is unlike those usually included in Miss Morris's repertoire, and is one of the very few in which she is not called upon to do an ris's repertoire, and is one of the very few in which she is not called upon to do an agonizing death scene. There is little happiness or joy until near the end of the play, but, owing to the character of a succession of powerful situations from the opening to the end of the piece, it is all the better suited to her.

Roland Reed is in the south. He was at

Roland Reed is in the south. He was at Nashville last night and his new play. "Dakota," was given a great reception there as it has been everywhere. The Constitution's correspondent wires:

"Reed's new play is a great success. It is the funniest thing he has had since 'The Woman Hater.' I have never seen Reed in a better role and he captured Nashville. His company is an exceptionally strong one."

one."
Reed will be here Wednesday and Thursday of next week. He will give "Dakota"
the first night and at the matinee, and that funny skit, "Innocent as a Lamb," Thursday night.



overed with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating. Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a Box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

Keep warm with Coal, Wood or Gas Grates. Very cheap at King Hardware Co.

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For odd Pants worth \$4.50, \$5,50 and \$6.00.

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For Suits and Overcoats worth \$12.50, \$13.50 and \$15.00. These are only small lots, so don't wait, but be quick.

There's money in it for you.

EISEMAN & WEIL

THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR OUTFITTERS,

3 Whitehall St.

An Evil Trade.

Danger to the Public from Misleading Advertisements of Bogus Medical Practioners.

Physicians now estimate that more than one out of every ten persons in this country suffer from some form of private disease peculiar to the sex. What renders it the greatest evil of our country is its deceit-fulness—the stealthy character of its first appearance. No very serious results attending its first stages, the sufferer is some-times unconcious of having a disease at all until he has it in the rooted chronic form. Of course, the proper step for any one detecting symptoms of the malady is to go at once to some trustworthy physicician. Dr. Hathaway & Cs. are probably the best—that is to say, their system of treatment as genuine specialists is the system that is attended with the greatest certainty of a genuine cure.

The trouble is that diseases peculiar to men and women are the most treacherous of all diseases. They will ""possum" a cure—that is, they will seem to be cured under aimest any kind of treatment. There are drugs and mixtures that will temporarily relieve or hide the bad symptoms and make the sufferer think that he is entirely recovered. That makes him grateful and he gives his advertising doctors a statement telling the world of their skill. Presently he discovers his mistake. He finds that his horrible disease, instead of being remedied and ended, has only been fulled to sleep like a toothache under opium. The direase has simply "possumed." And it is this deceitfulness of these diseases that offers such an opportunity for money-making to bogus "specialists." Any horse doctor—a physician without medical knowledge enough to treat a wart—can apply those wicked remedies and lull the sufferer into a belief that he has been miraculously healed. Then, with dupes enzugh, he can readily fill whole pages of newspapers with the state hold as they have done in this and

pretentious and misleading, dupes will continue to enter the trap till the imposition is publicly exploded and the authorities take hold, as they have done in this and some of our neighboring cities. It is a vile trade!

The proper course is to go to some regular reputable specialist, who, like Dr. Hathaway & Co., have for the last ten years been known to all and who, by their able, faithful and consejentious service, have won the respect and confidence of the entire community.

It is one thing to be only a talking specialist and another thing to be a positive

PRACTICING SPECIALIST. To actually limit yourself to and keep your word, though you sometimes lose money by it, is just what is done by

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.



Manhood, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Paricocele

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Can on or address D. HATHAWAY & Co., 2212 S. Broad st., rooms 34 and S., name Building, Atlanta, Ga. Hours—9 to 12, 2 to 6 and 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 1.

Mail treatment given by sending for symptom books. No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases. Send 2-symptom blanks. No. 1 for men, No. 2 or men and women.

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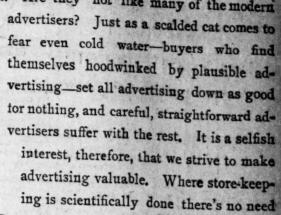
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Watch the barnyard roosters. See how they crow with their eyes shut. Are they not like many of the modern



to MISLEAD people—no need to varnish over OLD STOCK-no need to magnify goods or BEFOOL. Ours possess all the freshness, chic and swellness of the best up-to-date Clothes, Hats, Furnishings. Believe us, no other house DOES, ever DID, or ever WILL, sell such sterling QUALITIES at such LOW prices as we quoted Geo. Muse Clothing Co.,

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CARPETS, MATTINGS, DRAPERIES, SHADES

AND CURTAINS. 49 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga. UPHOLSTERING A SPECIALTY.

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J. A. Reynolds. Albert L. Beck. GOODE, BECK & CO.'S REAL ESTATE OFFERS

5,000 FOR 6 acres at Griffin, Ga., on ran-road, near depot, with 6 room and 17 3-room houses, all renting for \$65 per month; \$1,500 cash, balance to suit, at 8 per cent interest. SPECIAL OFFER ONE WEEK.—\$1,250 for

a 7-room Wheat street house, which will rent for \$16 per month.

E. FAIR STREET property, renting for \$35 per month; about one acre of ground, five houses, \$5,000.

PEACHTREE LOTS cheap and choice on easy payments. easy payments.
NORTH AVENUE HOME, 6 rooms, neat and nice, on corner lot, 120x160 feet; less than one block from Peachtree car line; high, level and shaded, \$10,000. This will make two nice lots for homes; one block from homes of Messrs. Sam inman, F. E. Block, J. M. High and other prominent citizens.

E. Block, J. M. High and other promi-nent citizens.

SMITH STREET 6-room and 4-room cot-tages on a lot 5::235 feet, renting for \$35 per month, at a low price if taken quickly.

JACKSON STREET LOT, 50x150 feet, with alley, near Highland avenue, east front, choice neighborhood; must sell quickly; \$2,500.

choice neighborhood; must seil quicary, 82,500.

HIGHLAND AVENUE, through to Adams street, lot 110 feet front on each street, between Jackson street and Boulevard; convenient to two car lines and on one; only \$6,000.

BOULEVARD HOUSE, complete, 10 rooms, 2 stories, modern conveniences, large framed barn and stable; lot \$5x200 feet, on car line, paved walks and street, \$10,000.

CHOICE LITTLE IMPROVED FARMS at Clarkston on Georgia railroad, accessi-

ble to and from Atlanta by accommodation trains, at low prices and to suit those wishing suburban farm homes.

EIGHT ACRES, 2% miles from Kimball house, 5-room cottage, good barn, beautiful grove, fine spring, 200 yards from car line; enhancing in value; widow lady alone, sells at sacritice because she is alone; only \$5,000.

240 ACRES ON E. T., V. & G. R. R., 7 miles this side of Rome, Ga., 2½ miles from Shannon Station, 90 acres creek bottom, 20 acres creek meadow land, 60 acres upland in cultivation; good 7-room dwelling in good condition; 2 good tenant houses; bearing orchard of early fruit; a good farm in good condition for only \$4,000.

TWO ACRES with 3-room cottage, long front on main road; one-quarter of a

front on main road; one-quarter of a mile from Agnes Scott school, \$1,600 (GODE, BECK & CO., Corner Peachtree and Marietta Streets.

M. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents,

Corner Peachtree and Marietta Streets.

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 14 North Pryor Street, Kimball House Entrance.

ARE YOU PAYING RENT?—Look at this: North side, new and modern 7-room house, with gas, water and all conveniences, on laise lot, running through from street to street. Only half block from electric cars and in a section that is being built up more rapidly and with a better class of houses than any other part of the city. Now listen: We will sell part of this as follows: Price, \$4,000, five-year mortgage \$2,000, balance only \$200 cash, balance \$200, and the without interest. Let us show you this. W. M. Scott & Co.

SOUTH SIDE—Go look at the new \$-room house, corner Georgia avenue and Pulliam street. No better built nor nieer finished house anywhere; every possible convenience; paved street, electric cars at door and two other lines just one block away on each side. The most desirable property in the city at the price and on such remarkably easy terms, viz. \$5,150; \$500 cash, abune \$2,500 5-year mortgage and \$40 a month for fifty months. W. M. Scott & Co.

RAILROAD MAN—Will sell you a choice \$-room house, desirable location on good street, one block from Marietta street, near School of Technology, sidewalk down, for \$1,000; \$100 cash and \$16.6 a month, W. M. Scott & Co.

HIGHLAND AVENUE—Good 4-room house, lot 54:133, all improvements down, electric cars in front; \$2,000 on monthly payents. W. M. Scott & Co.

RENTING PROPERTY—Near in, 14-room house, rented for \$24 per month, room on lot for another house; splendid renting location, \$2,700, W. M. Scott & Co.

ments' bestowed by nature makes Union Square the most attractive

suburb of Atlanta. With beautiful avenues, lovely parks and large well-shaded lots, within a few minutes' of the center of the nty by the electric cars, what at once. Now is the time to buy fruit is fine in preparatory to building in the full of spring. Call at our office for full river. A

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Isaac Liebman,

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Loan Agent, 28 PEACHTREE STREET.

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REAL ESTATE. 14 Wall Street,

Kimball House.

with good four-room dwellin houses, in East Point, only 6 Kimball house; a splendid place or dairy farm. Rent only ten

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311,000 For a piece of renting property traily located, well-improved, renting for \$100 per monta.

34,000—7-ROOM house and lot in 1½ bl of Aragon hotel. A bargain.

3750—3-ROOM house and store on lot 4—will rent for \$9. Very cheap. 44.00—7. ROOM house and lot in 1½ hof Aragon hotel. A bargain.

\$750—3. ROOM house and store on lot —will rent for 19. Very cheap.

3., 450—BEAUTHFUL Imman Park lot.

\$2.500—NICE COTTAGE near Boulevard

\$2.500—NICE COTTAGE near Boulevard

\$3.500—6. ROOM COTTAGE and \$3.500—6. ROOM COTTAGE an

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up in square bottles, with large "o. o. printed in red on face of white labelwhite caps, embossed in red-"o, o, p."-

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whiskies, whiskies, whiskies, "four aces whisky." "canadian club."

"cleveland club," dollar a quart.

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Call and see what we can do before you purchase elsewhere. We are a home institution and by patronizing us you will be indirectly helping yourselves. May Mantel Co., 115, 117, 119 West Mitchell Street.

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used around the world by millions of families for over a quarter of a century, and constantly increasing in popularity in the United States.





Aware of the fact that we sell Spectacles and Eye-Glassse, fine goods at low prices. Perfect fit guaranteed.

A. L. DELKIN CO., 69 Whitehall Street.

Children cry for Cheneys Expectorant.

Before Buying a Vehicle

AMES E HICKEY DISPLAY OF

A PHYSICIAN TALKS.

The Young Couple That Was in Police Court a Week Ago

EVADE PARENTAL WATCHFULNESS

And Skip by the Light of Early Dawn and Get Married-The Young Wife Calls on Chief Connolly.

Two fluttering hearts, agitated by fear of parental opposition, had their future fates placed in the untried, inexperienced hands of Recorder Cathoun two weeks ago.

The recorder judiciously announced that he had not the wisdom to adjudicate such case and dismissed it by saying that it was altogether out of his jurisdiction and rightly belonged to Cupid. The fluttering hearts bounded with hope and two young faces flushed with pleasure. Since that memorable scene in police court Cupid has performed his work in a manner most perect. The two hearts now beat as one.

The young couple were Miss Cora Allen, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Mr. Allen, who resides on Moore street, and Mr. T. J. Skipper, a young man who came to this city from Alabama several months ago. Young Skipper had been paying attention to the young lady against the expressed opposition of the young lady's parents, and the intervention of parental authority reached a point where an open rupture occurred in the family.

The father was very rigid and command-ed his daughter to see the young man no more. She says he whipped her in order to emphasize his command. She was de-termined and willful, however, and met Skipper at a heighbor's house and went walking with him. Her brother, Charles R. Allen, saw them walking and he and Skip-per had a street difficulty, of which Miss Allen was a distressed witness. The police nade a timely appearance and arrested the wo young men. In police court father, mother, brother,

young lady and lover appeared. The father was strong in his disapprova; of his daugh-ter's course and wanted the recorder to ter's course and wanted the record.

fine the young man. But no fine was imposed and the young couple disappeared,
feeling that they had scored an important

The police heard nothing more of the affair until yesterday afternoon, when the young heroine of the episode appeared in Chief Connolly's office. She surprised the chief by introducing herself as Mrs. Skip-per and related a story of how she had changed her name and become Mrs. Skipper, which had not a few novel features

She said that after the trial in police court her parents saw that the need for caution was more pressing than ever, and they watched her constantly to prevent her meeting Skipper. She has a position up town and her father walked with her to and from her work, and in this way al communication was cut off between herself and her young lover. She was carefuly guarded at night and slept with her sister so that no skipping by the light of the moon should occur.

Last Saturday morning her father walked with her to her work, but left her within two blocks of the place. These two blocks proved fatal; the young lovers met, and in a short while there had been a marriage and Mrs. Skipper had resigned her posi-

and Mrs. Skipper had resigned her position.

Among other precautionary measures of the lather was a prohibition placed upon Ordinary Calnoun to prevent the issuance of a marriage license to Skipper. Ordinary Calnoun refused to issue the preclous paper but Ordinary Aussdaie had received no parental infraction and smillingly wrote out the necessary document which, in the hands of Rev. E. M. Stanton, made the young people a married couple.

What Mrs. Skipper wanted with the chief was assistance in getting possession of her wardrobe and persona, belongings. She knew it to be futile to call on her father and dared not do it without a policeman for a companion. She did want her things, however, and implored the chief to help her. The chief was very sorry, but he could not interfere. He explained that it was a matter altogether outside of his jurisdiction. Mrs. Skipper departed in a very gloomy mood. Parental forgiveness is a thing which is not among the future possibilities of her life.

An Injunction.

An Injunction. There are two kinds, the courts tell you-a temporary and a permanent injunction. A temporary injunction gives relief for a time only, but when you take Simmons Liver Regulator for dyspepsia and find yourself cured, that means a permanent injunction. It's the same when taking the Regulator for malaria and all affections of the liver and kidneys.

IN OGLETHORPE COUNTY.

Lexington Holds an Election-Farm

Laborers Are Scarce. Lexington, Ga., January 16.—(Special.)— The election for municipal officers for the present year for the city of Lexington resulted in the re-election of Mayor E. I. Rev. nolds; George C. Smith, recorder; council-men, William M. Howard, William Gott-heimer, W. J. Knox, Dr. R. J. Willingham, Edgar Maxwell.

heimer, W. J. Knox, Dr. R. J. Willingham, Edgar Maxwell.
Solicitor William M. Howard has just returned from a visit to Early county.
Colonel Phil W. Davis, recently of Elberton, Ga., and who represented E.bert and other counties in the state senate. has moved here to continue the practice of law. Judge Hamilton McWhorter has fully recovered from his recent spell of the grip. There never was such a scarcity of farm hands as exists in this county at present. Many large farmers have had to sell their stock or sow very heavily in small grain to make up for this scarcity. Good wages are offered the negroes, but they are slow to make a contract and prefer, when it is possible, to rent land themselves. This has caused much small grain to be sown. Fall oats are looking well and spring oats are being heavily sown at present.
The farmers, as a rule, have stored away in their barns more corn, fodder, hay and peas than for years past. The smokehouse, too, is well supplied. There is very little, if any, cotton in their hands at present and all are looking forward to better times. Professor M. S. Weaver opened the doors of Mesen academy the past week. The safest means of getting rid of a bad cough is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

WHERE THE WHISKY WENT. A Thief Was Getting It Out of the De-

pot at Nights. bot at Nights.

Elberton, Ga., January 16.—(Special.)—For sometime past, articles have been stolen from the depot of the Georgia, Carolina and Northen railroad, in Elberton. The sometime past, articles have been stolen from the depot of the Georgia, Carolina and Northen railroad, in Elberton. The thief seemed to have a particular fancy for packages of whisky, and five or six jugs and boxes of whisky, that had been shipped to different parties, mysteriously disappeared. The railroad authorities employed Mr. J. L. Deadwyler, of Elberton, to take charge of the case. Mr. Deadwyler secreted himself in the depot in the dark and did not wait long before a door was silently opened and a box containing bottles of whisky was passed out to some one on the outside. It was too dark for Mr. Deadwyler to see the party, but he immediately went to the outside and met a bright mulatto boy, named Erskine Williams, coming from the door where the whisky was passed out. Williams had been employed at the depot for a considerable time. He was arrested and carried before Judge Profiit, of the county court, and, after, a hearing, was committed for burglary in default of a \$400 bond.

Executions have been issued by the tax collector of Elbert county against the estate of the late George W. Dye for state and county back taxes, aggregating \$27,000. All the land belonging to his estate has been levied on and advertised for sale for back taxes, and garnishments have been served en his executors and on parties indebted to the estate. When Mr. Dye died he had a large amount of cash on hand that had not been returned for taxtion, and which he had held for many years. There will be a legal fight over it.

Why suffer longer from scrofula, salt rheum, bimples, boils, etc., when by tak-ing Hood's Sarsaparilla you may be cured? It is a really wonderful blood purifier. Indigestion! Miserable! Take Beecham's Pills.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact, Try them.

The Remarkable Story and Amdavit of Dr. Lewis Blandin.

AFFLICTEDWITH PARALYSIS TWENTYFIVE

Years-Pronounced Incurable by the Foremost Physicians of the World-A Case of World-Wide Interest.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Many survivors of our late war left the ranks unwounded but with broken constitutions; an instance in point, is Lewis D. Blundin, a resident of Hulmeville, Bucks county, Penn, In relating his experiences and what he had suffered in consequence of the hardships he had encountered Mr. Blun-

"I was born at Bridgewater, Pa., in 1841, and went through the war as private, ser-geant and hospital steward in Company C., Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. My service was active, and while in Georgia I had an attack of typhoid fever which eft me weak and a ready victim for future disease. My kidneys were then affected, and this finally developed into spinal trouble which lasted through my army service. In 1866 I was mustered out with an honorable discharge and entered the Jefferson Medical college in Philadelphia, as a student. I graduated two years later with a diploma but did not practice. At that time I was living in Manayunk. One day, after I had graduated, I was lying on a sofa at my nome in Manayunk, when I felt a cold sen sation in my lower limbs as though the blood had suddenly left them. When I tried to move them I was horrified at the discovery that I was paralyzed from my hips to my toes. The paralysis was complete and a pin or a pinch of the flesh caused no pain. I could not move a muscle. I called in Dr. William C. Todd, of Philadelphia. He made a careful and exhaustive examination of my case, sounding and testing and finally an nounced that my trouble was caused by in-flammation of the spinal cord, and that would likely have another stroke of paralysis. I consulted Dr. I. W. Gross and Dr. Pancoast, of Jefferson college, Philadelphia with the same result. I called in Dr. Morehouse, of Philadelphia, who said that no amount of medicine would ever prove of the slightest benefit to me.

"One day last September I decided to try Dr. Williams's Pink Pills for Pale People. I sent for some. I had always been troubled with a sort of vertigo after my first stroke of paralysis to such an extent that when I got out of my bed my head would swim and I had difficulty in saving myself from falling. My appetite was bad, digesorgans ruined and no assimilation of . In addition to my many other ailments, rheumatism held a prominent place By the time I had finished the first box of Pink Pills I was comparatively free from these minor ills. Relief followed upon relief with astonishing rapidity. First one all would disappear; then another, until the pills got to work upon the foundation stones pills got to work upon the foundation stones of my trouble-paralysis. Before I had taken the six boxes of pills, I wassitting in my chair one afternoon, when I felt a curlous sensation in my left foot. Joon investigation I found it had flexed, or in other words, become movable, and I could move it. From that time on my improvement was steady and it was not long before I was walking around on crutches with little or no discomfort. It was three years before taking the Pink Pills that I had been able to use the crutches at any time. My health is daily improving, and I feel sure that Pink Pills have done me more good than all the doctors and all the medicine in the country, and as they are not so costly I can easily afford the treatment."

Sworn to before me this, 15th, day of May, 1893. GEORGE HARRISON, Not. Pub.
These pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfalling specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus's dance, sciatica, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. of my trouble-paralysis. Before I had tak

nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams's Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.. and Brockville, Ont., and are sold in boxes, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and are never sold in bulk or by the dozen or hundred.

A NEW FREIGHT TARIFF

IS BEING DISTRIBUTED BY RICH-MOND AND DANVILLE TODAY.

it Gives Freight Rates from Atlanta to Points in Four States.

Mr. Howell Peeples, soliciting agent of the Richmond and Danville railroad, is distributing today a new tariff showing rates of freight from Atlanta to points in Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, which went into effect January 1, 1894.

The tariff is one of the most complete ever issued by any railroad company, and supplies a long-felt want to Atlanta shippers. In front of the pamphlet is an excellent map of the Richmond and Danville system and connections, which will be of invalvable service to patrons of the line.

The courteous representatives of the company here, Mr. L. L. McCleskey, general agent, and Mr. Howell Peeples, soliciting freight agent, are at No. 8 North Pryor st., Kimball house, and are hustlers for business for the road. They pay special attention to the quick settlement of claims.

Be sure and use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while teething. 23 cents a bottle. OFFICE SUPPLIES

We have a complete line of office station-ery that must be scid, as we are compelled to realize the cash on same. G. T. Osborn, Receiver for John M. Miller, 39 Marietta st., Atlanta, Ga.

Removal Notice. We have moved from 21 Alabama street to our own big new store, No. 12 North Forsyth street, on the Forsyth street bridge, where we now have plenty of room, occupying six stories, and now have the largest stock of lead, oil, paint, varnishes, brushes, window and plate glass in the south. Come and see us.

On the Big Bridge.

F. J. COOLEDGE & BRO.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples. Cheney's Expectorant

Will cure your Cough.

BLANK BOOKS And Office Supplies.

Now is the time to open a new set of books for the New Year; remember we have a full line of blank books of all kinds and can save you money, for the goods must be sold. G. T. Osborn, Receiver for John M. Miller, No. 39 Marietta st., Atlanta, Ga. SINCE THE WAR

Rheumatism radically cured in every case since 1861 with Famous Prescription 100,384, prepared by MULLER, 42 University Place, N. Y. Muscular, gouty, sciatic, indianmatory, Pleasant to take. 75 cents a bottle, Ald druggists. Pamphlets free. Sold in Atlanta by the Jacobs' Pharmacy Company, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, and all first-class chemists.

oct 8—6m sun wed fri A child's life saved by purchasing one of those cheap Grate Fenders from King Hardware Co.

"How can they afford to do it?"

"I shall take a Suit and Overcoat too; both won't cost what I expected to pay for one."

"And the very newest styles!—did you ever?" And so the comments continue in our great selling space. Clothing men from other stores look on in blank amazement.

Features of our present offerings:

All our \$15.00 Suits and Overcoats marked down to......\$12.50 All our \$18.00 Suits and Overcoats marked down to......\$15.00 All our \$22.50 Suits and Overcoats marked

down to......\$18.00 All our \$27.50 Suits and Overcoats marked down to......\$20.00

Other lots just as interesting. Other manufacturers have been knocking at our doors with varieties so good that we were willing to handle them, and so cheap that YOU will thank us for doing it. Don't skip the great Mark-Down Sale.



Awarded the Prize at the World's Fair

Special Dispatch to The Globe-Democrat.

WORLD'S FAIR, Chicago, Ill., October 2 6.—No award has ever been made so gratifying to St. Louis people and so justly merited as the one given today by the Columbian jury of the world's fair, consisting of connoisseurs and chemists—of the highest rank, to the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association. By methods of unrivalled business enterprise, and by using the best material produced in America and Europe, excluding corn and other adulterants or surrogates, the different kinds of the Anheuser-Busch beer have become the favorites with the American people, and have now conquered the highest award in every particular, which had to be considered by the Columbian jury. The high character of the award given today by the jurors will be better understood when it is known that the different beers exhibited by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association had to compete with hundreds of the most excellent displays of other brewers. The fact that no other concern has received so many points for the various es sential qualities of good beer confirms anew the firm's reputation as the leader of all American beers.

POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR COMPANY, Agents, Atlanta, Ga.

Wedding Presents!

We will do our best to please you in selecting a Wedding Present. We have the handsomest goods in the city for such purposes.

Maier & Berkele,

31 AND 93 WHITEHALL STREET.

Look Out!

For bargains in all grades Chamber, Parlor and Office furniture during the coming week.

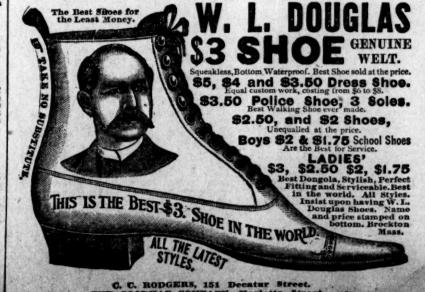
25 Beautiful Silk Tapestry Parlor Suits and fancy pieces.

Just opened—The cheapest and handsomest Upholstery work in the South-\$100, \$150, \$200, \$250 and \$300 Parlor, Chamber and Dressingroom Suits can be bought for

Cents on the Dollar of Factory Cost!

Oak Suits \$13.50, \$15 and \$20, worth double the price.

500 Spring Beds and Mattresses: 1,000 Odd Chairs at your own price!



American Plan \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day. Enropean Plan \$1.50 to \$3.50 per day

JEL ARAGON, ANTA.

1894.

1894.

BICYCLES.

WE ARE SURELY IN IT WITH

Columbias at Ramblers at 125.00. Crescents at 75.00. And Boys' Wheels from \$15 up.

Don't throw your money away buying wheels which are EXPERIMENTS.

Buy our standard machines, all of which are guaranteed and no mistake.

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Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods. Pipe cut to Speci-fications. Asbestos Pipe Covering and Cement.

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VOL SILVER

They Feel Deep

CARLISLE HIT

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BISSELL TURI

Washington, Carlisle that he

"As soon as praced February, 1894, will be made to the but no proposition lower price than I alent of a 3 per country to reserve to the country of the count to whom allotmer practicable, and date of such noti paid in United Sta urer, or such as United States as nated, and if not rejected.

"The bonds wi

1894, and when at above, accrupal and premiur date of payment alized to the su will be added.

"All proposals:
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C., and should sals for subser Senator Allison committee, in spe-cial drificulties,

cial difficulties, as been the best poil proposition which appropriation bill the difficulty under to the statement of their anight represent the committee, an no action would be at present. "Is is conceded," slou in the senate vilon in the senat "Is is conceded," sion in the senate that the secretary any way. The set us—meaning the after the house he a month with the no action. What was to take up the tariff and settled pressing."

The appointmen mond, democrat, day designated by place of J. R. Fell mittee, was deter issue was raised, the views of Chaid democratic mem against the legs

Turning The ways a turned down in tariff bill today. the tariff bill should go into and the sec woolen goods